The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

Petitions for the Repeal of the Bankrupt Law—Discussion on Senator Buckingham's Banking Bill—Limiting the Powers of the Secretary of the Treasury Advocated—The House Opposed to the Cession of Goat Island—The Cotton Tax Refund—Appropriation for Claims—Reducing Letter Postage.

WASHINGTON, February 3, 1873.

SENATE.

DISABILITIES REMOVED.

A bill was passed removing the disabilities of A. B. Hardcastle, of Mississippi.

BANKRUPT LAW.

Petitions were presented from leading business men of New York against the repeal of the bankrupt law.

TAX UPON BANKING.

Mr. SCHURZ presented a petition from many prominent bankers of St. Louis in reference to the tax upon banking.

RELIEF ASKED.

Mr. WRIGHT presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Iowa asking the passage of the bill to relieve the people from oppressive railroad freight charges, and also in favor of liberal appropriations for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi, Wisconsin and Fox rivers.

CREDENTIALS PRESENTED.

Mr. CLAYTON presented the credentials of Senator-elect Dorsey.

RECORDS OF LANDS IN ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO.

Mr. BAYARD, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of State to make inquiry through our Minister in Mexico concerning the Mexican records relating to lands in Arizona and New Mexico, and the best method and probable cost of procuring a transcript of the same.

AGRICULTURAL REPORTS.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN offered a resolution to print 255,000 extra copies of the report of the Committee on Agriculture. Referred.

OHIO JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

Mr. THURMAN introduced a bill to divide Ohio into three judicial districts, and for other purposes.

DIVIDING THE EXPENSES.

Mr. HAMILTON introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Appropriations to inquire into the expediency of reporting such appropriations as will include a just proportion of the improvements now making by the Board of Public Works in the District of Columbia which should be borne by the United States. Adopted.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

The Vice President appointed as a Committee of Conference on the bill to provide for building six new sloops of war, Messrs. Cragin, Morrill, of Maine, and Bayard.

STEAMSHIP LINE TO AUSTRALIA.

At one o'clock, unfinished business—the Webb Australian Steamship Subsidy bill—came up.

Mr. RAMSEY offered an amendment providing that the subsidy shall take effect from the date of the contract with the Postmaster General.

Mr. Thurman's pending motion to lay the bill on the table, made for the purpose of killing the bill, was then agreed to—yeas 33, nays 31.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT ATLANTA.

The bill to provide for United States public buildings at Atlanta, Ga., was passed.

BANKING BILL.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN the substitute reported from the Committee on Finance for Mr. Buckingham's banking bill was taken up. After some debate the third section of the substitute was amended so as to make it mandatory upon banking associations on and after January, 1874, to redeem their notes at such localities as are now or may be hereafter designated by law, either in coin or United States legal tender notes. The sixth section was struck out, as being already in substance a law.

Mr. SCHURZ said that as this bill would enable everybody to convert his greenbacks into United States securities, it might be presumed that when money was easy the amount of greenbacks flowing into the Treasury for conversion would be very large. He therefore would ask the Chairman of the Finance Committee (Sherman) whether the Secretary of the Treasury, with the permission given by the bill, would not have it in his power, whenever there should be a little stringency, to flood the market with these accumulated greenbacks, and thus control the money market of the United States.

Mr. SHERMAN replied that under the existing laws the Secretary of the Treasury had power to do just what Mr. Schurz feared he might be able to do. Under this bill, indeed, all our laws relating to the Treasury depended for their value upon the fidelity and integrity of the Secretary of the Treasury. If the Secretary chose to do anything harsh to promote his own interest, or any other interests, he had the necessary power.

Mr. BAYARD said that after such admission as to the power of the Secretary of the Treasury, Congress could hardly be too quick in placing that officer under the control of the law, so that the welfare of the country should no longer be subject to his judgment or caprice.

Mr. SHERMAN said he was in favor of limiting the power of the Secretary of the Treasury so far as the nature of things would permit. He would be glad to have some one point out what further limitation was practicable.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM stated that in his judgment there was not a provision in the bill of the committee tending to resumption of specie payments, and he indicated some amendments which he would offer at the proper time.

Mr. THURMAN moved an amendment reducing the interest on bonds to be exchanged for greenbacks from five to two per cent.

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Mr. MORRILL (Me.), from the Committee on Library, reported a bill providing that in the construction of the eighty-sixth section of the patent and copyright act of July 8th, 1870, the words "out of print and engraving" shall be restricted to pictorial illustrations: that no label designed for use upon manufactured articles shall be copyrighted, but may be registered at the Patent Office as a trade mark, and that the word "book" shall be held to include any pamphlet or periodical publication in which a copyright is or may be claimed.

BILL TO PUNISH COUNTERFEITERS.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported with amendments a bill to prevent and punish any unlawful making, passing and selling or holding of any false coin or token in resemblance of any coin of the United States.

RELIEF FOR BOSTON INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Mr. EDMUNDS reported from the Judiciary Committee an amendment to the bankrupt bill for the relief of Boston insurance companies, sufferers by the late fire, which was passed.

Pending further action on the finance bill, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

A large number of bills were introduced and referred, including the following:

By Mr. BANKS, recommending the President to communicate with foreign Governments with a view to protecting non-combatants, secure compliance with civilized warfare, encourage emancipation, and promote peace between Cuba and Spain.

By Mr. WILLARD, authorizing the President to invite the International Statistical Congress to hold its next session in this country.

By Mr. TWITCHELL, granting the right of way through public lands to the Kansas and Colorado Railroad Company; also to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company.

By Mr. MERRICK, requesting negotiations to be opened with the Government of Chili for the adjustment of claims of American citizens.

By Mr. PORTER, a bill to refund the special income tax of five per cent. paid by officers and soldiers of the United States army and navy.

By Mr. ROGERS, to abolish the tax on spirits distilled from fruit.

By Mr. YOUNG, for the removal of disabilities from all citizens of the United States.

GOAT ISLAND.

The call of States being concluded, Mr. W. R. ROBERTS offered a resolution declaring it to be the opinion of the House that it is not wise or expedient, or to the public interest, that any part of Goat Island, at San Francisco, shall be ceded for railroad purposes.

Mr. SARGENT moved to lay the resolution on the table. Negatived—yeas 77, nays 102.

While the question on the adoption of the resolution was pending, Mr. SARGENT rose to a question of order, which was that lobbyists were on the floor abusing the privileges of the House.

The Speaker said that the point of order was well chosen if the gentleman would name the persons he referred to.

Mr. SARGENT named D. C. McRuer, of California.

The Speaker remarked that the gentleman named was an ex-member of Congress, and had a right to the floor.

Mr. SARGENT yielded, but under a pledge that he would not abuse the privileges of the floor in lobbying, nor against any pending measure of legislation.

The Speaker said he could not assume that an ex-member of Congress was aiding illegitimately.

Mr. BANKS suggested that the question would have to be examined before an ex-member of Congress was condemned and deprived of the right extended to him under the rules.

Mr. SARGENT—That is simply my proposition.

Mr. BANKS objected to it as a question of order.

The Speaker, referring to the rule and proposed modification of it, said that the decision of the House at its last session was that the rule applied only to members interested in private claims, and did not extend to matters of general legislation. The rule did not, therefore, affect this case.

Mr. SARGENT then made a point that Mr. McRuer had not registered his name in accordance with the rule.

The Speaker ruled that that objection was not a point of order.

Mr. SARGENT remarked that members were embarrassed by persons coming on the floor to lobby for schemes.

The resolution was then adopted without a division.

INVESTIGATING INTO THE CONDITION OF RAILROADS.

Mr. STEVENSON introduced a bill for a board of three commissioners to inquire and report at the next regular session of Congress into the condition of railroads that have received aid from the Government in lands and bonds, with power to send for persons and papers. Referred to Select Committee on Union Pacific Railroad and Credit Mobilier.

Mr. HAWLEY (Illinois) moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill for the appointment of a board of three commissioners to collect information respecting the rates charged passengers and freight on the various roads, transportation and commerce of the several States, the manner of operating the roads with reference to safety and health, whether the charges are unequal and excessive, &c. Negatived—yeas 75, nays 99.

COTTON TAX REFUND.

Mr. DAVIES, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back adversely sundry bills for refunding the cotton tax, and asked to have some time fixed for their consideration.

Mr. HALL objected.

Mr. DAVIES moved to suspend the rules and to make an order assigning Friday next for consideration of the subject. Negatived—yeas 117, nays 68—less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

APPROPRIATIONS.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD, the Senate amendment to the Claims Commission Appropriation bill adding an additional section appropriating $50,000 for the payment of contractors of stone work and other employes on the New York Postoffice building, was concurred in.

Mr. SHELDON moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill appropriating $500,000 to pay mail contractors in Southern States for services up to the time of the secession of their respective States. Rejected—57 to 61.

REDUCING LETTER POSTAGE.

On motion of Mr. FARNESWORTH, Tuesday of next week was assigned for consideration of the bill to reduce letter postage, a vote to be taken at three o'clock on that date.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

On motion of Mr. BUTLER (Mass.), Friday of next week was assigned for consideration of the bill to distribute the Geneva award, the previous question to be called on that day.

Mr. GARFIELD moved to fix eleven as the hour of meeting for the House. Negatived.

THE LAWS IN UTAH.

On motion of Mr. MERRITT, the bill in aid of the execution of the laws in Utah was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with leave to report at any time.

JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN OHIO.

On motion of Mr. COX, the bill to divide the State of Ohio into three Judicial Districts was passed.

The House adjourned.

MARINE NEWS.

BOSTON, February 3.—The steamship Olympia, which has arrived, encountered terrific gales on her passage from Liverpool. She lost four boats overboard.

NEW YORK, February 3.—The Prussian, from Liverpool, has arrived at Portland.

The steamer City of London, from Liverpool, has arrived.

Address by Vice President Colfax on Temperance.

NEW YORK, February 3.—A Baltimore special says that at a temperance address delivered by Vice President Colfax last Saturday night, the reception was the greatest in point of numbers and enthusiasm ever held in that city. Judge Daniels, chairman of the meeting, in introducing Mr. Colfax, alluded to his purity of character and the failure of the attempt to connect him with the Credit Mobilier, upon which there was immense cheering.

When Mr. Colfax commenced speaking the applause was great. The greeting he had received, he said, was gratifying, because it showed that they believed that during his public life, which would close next month, he had sought to stand right in the sight of God, whether the world judged him wrong or not. Mr. Colfax then went on to speak of the evils of intemperance, and the best methods of temperance legislation. Alluding to himself, he said the world was full of human trials, crime, suffering, full of wars, disease, breaking hearts and full of unjust aspersions, that it is sometimes hard to bear, unless the ruined are conscious of rectitude. [Loud applause.]

The Jury in the Wharton Case Discharged.

ANNAPOLIS, February 3.—In the Wharton trial, the jury, who had been out since Friday, entered this morning and announced that they were unable to agree. They were discharged. They stood eight for conviction and four for acquittal.

New Telegraph Cable.

NEW YORK, February 3.—A special from London says that the steamer Dacia has been chartered to take out a new telegraph cable to be laid between Key West and Havana. Telegraphic communication between these two points will be re-opened in May.

The Forty-four Million Legal Tender Controversy.

The majority report of the Finance Committee of the Senate endeavors to show that the power to re-issue greenbacks, except in place of worn out or mutilated notes, has been taken away from the Secretary of the Treasury. In support of this conclusion resort is necessarily had to the doctrine of implied repeal, the power in question not having been revoked *in express terms*. The question at issue being both interesting and important, it may be well to inquire under what circumstances or to what extent the doctrine of repeal by implication applies.

Among the general rules relating to the construction of statutes, as recognized by standard authorities on that subject are the following:

That a general statute, without negative words, will not repeal the particular provisions of a former one, unless the two acts are *irreconcilably inconsistent*. On the other hand, it is equally well settled that a subsequent statute, which is *clearly repugnant* to a prior one, or is clearly intended to prescribe *the only rule* that should govern in the case provided for, necessarily repeals the former. (*Vide* Sedgwick on Statutory and Constitutional Law; pp. 123, 124, and authorities cited.)

Courts are bound to uphold *the prior law* if the two Acts may well subsist together. (*Ib.* 127, 123.) Statutes should be read according to the natural and most obvious import of the language, without resorting to *subtle and forced constructions* for the purpose of either limiting or extending their operation. (*Ib.* 260.)

General words may be qualified by particular clauses of a statute, but on the other hand a thing which is given *in particular* shall not be taken away by general words. (*Ib.* 423.)

When a statute declares that a public officer "may" have power to do an act which concerns the public interests, *may* means *shall*; but this rule is *not by any means uniform*; its application depends on what appears *to be the true intent of the statute*. (*Ib.* 439.)

What is implied in a statute is as much a part of it as what is expressed.—(Brightleys Fed. Dig. 816.)

The best rule by which to arrive at the meaning and intention of a law, is to abide by *the words* which the law-makers have used. (*Ib.*)

What is termed the *policy of the Government*, with reference to any particular legislation, is too unstable a ground upon which to rest the judgment of the court, in the interpretation of statutes. (*Ib.* 817.)

A *proviso*, is strictly construed. (*Ib.*)

The cardinal principle which runs through all the decisions and authorities on this subject, is that the *intent* of the legislative power, whether expressed or implied, is, when ascertained, to govern the construction of the statute. The difficulty lies in ascertaining that intent with precision and often increases in proportion as extraneous matter, whether consisting of prior legislation, or of the supposed policy of the Legislature at the time, is brought into play. Speaking of the difficulty of ascertaining the legislative intent, in a case of doubtful construction, Sedgwick says: (p 382.)

"Where, then, in what minds, can the *intent* of a given legislative act be formed, and how can its existence be proved? * * * * In seeking for an answer, many things are to be considered. In the first place, the intention is to be found in the acts of the majority, and the objects or purposes of those voting against the bill are to be left out of view. * * * * Again, if the clause to be inserted by amendment, is the majority who voted for the amendment the same as the majority for the bill? Amendments are very frequently voted for by members hostile to a bill, for the purpose of defeating it, and yet the bill passes. Again, a committee reports a bill with one object, and it is completely or partially altered by amendments in its passage through the legislative body. These considerations, moreover, all apply to two bodies, thereby doubling the difficulty of arriving at the real intention of the law-making power.

"Illustrations of this kind might be extended almost indefinitely. They appear to be quite sufficient to show that even if the utmost latitude of proof was allowed, if Reports and Journals were consulted, if even the members themselves, were put upon the stand, it would be utterly impossible, in the majority of cases, to prove what the intent of the legislative body actually was in framing or inserting any given particular clause or provision.

"These considerations are not without practical weight. They go to show the only safe rule to be that the legislative intent must be taken as expressed *by the words which the legislators have used*; * * * that interpretation in these cases is necessarily conjecture, tending to assume the shape of more arbitrary discretion; and that construction should be strictly confined to cases of ambiguity or contradiction."

In view of the general principles to which reference has been made, and the difficulties which attend any process of special reasoning in aid of one construction over another, in the attempt to expound a statute, it must be conceded that the influence to sustain a repeal by implication in the face of an express grant of power, should be so strong and clear as to be irresistible.

It is a somewhat remarkable fact in this connection, that while in all the legislative conferring on the Secretary of the Treasury the power of issuing and re-issuing legal-tenders that power is conferred in express and positive terms, in no one instance is it expressly taken away.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Sherman's Bill for Specie Payment.

CHOCTAW INDIAN CLAIMS.

The Effect of Amnesty in North Carolina.

CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

No Refund for Tice Meters.

THE REFUND OF COTTON TAX.

nvestigation of the Louisiana Muddle.

THE NEW KANSAS SENATOR.

Conferences on Affairs in Utah.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 3, 1873.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The President had an interview with the Secretary of State and Attorney General this morning in reference to affairs in Utah. He also called at the Capitol and had a conference with the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and House, in lieu of sending a special message as to the necessity of preparing a bill regulating the disorganized Courts of Utah and the bad condition of affairs in that territory under Mormon authority.

NO REFUND FOR TICE METERS.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day reported against refunding money to distillers for Tice Meters.

TORPEDOES AS INSTRUMENTS OF WAR.

United States engineers will be heard to-morrow before the Senate Appropriations Committee as to the question of continuing torpedoes as instruments of war. It is claimed that they are no longer of any account, new inventions destroying them before they can do damage.

THE NEW KANSAS SENATOR.

Hon. John J. Ingalls, elected U. S. Senator by the Kansas Legislature to succeed Senator Pomeroy, is a resident of Atchison, and one of the foremost lawyers of the State. Although a warm politician, his attention has been directed almost exclusively to the practice of his profession. He has served a term in the Senate of the State, and has filled other minor offices. He is a man of rare talent as a public speaker, with satirical powers, which render him a formidable antagonist in debates. He is a native of Massachusetts, and his educational attainments are sufficiently attested by the fact that he graduated with high honors from Howard University. For several years he was the law partner of the present Chief Justice of the State.

Had Mr. Ingalls chosen to devote his talents to purely literary pursuits, he certainly would have attained distinguished success. As a writer he scarcely falls below Bret Harte in point of originality, while the keenness of his satire and the piquancy of his descriptions are worthy of the highest admiration. His articles in the *Kansas Magazine*, particularly the one entitled "Codfish Aristocracy," illustrative of the characteristics of the inhabitants of the Missouri "bottoms," attracted marked attention throughout the country and in Europe, where it has been republished and very frequently quoted. Mr. Ingalls is about forty years of age, a Republican of the radical stripe, and a man of unblemished reputation. He will doubtless rise to high rank in the Senate.

AMERICAN WINE.

The decision relative to American wine correctly foreshadowed in the GAZETTE of 18th instant, was correct, authorized denials of Commissioner of Internal Revenue to contrary notwithstanding. The circular issued on 28th instant, is exactly in accordance with my dispatch in the GAZETTE published ten days before. The exact truth in such cases as the above is oftentimes obtained from a thoroughly reliable source, such as the law officer of the Bureau or from the Attorneys or the parties directly interested, after they have been assured that such would be the decision of the head of the Department.

All superior officers, however, are jealous of their power and allow no infringement upon it, so that if they have made up their minds to decide a case, if that decision is promulgated to the public in advance of official publication or without being given out direct by them, it is their custom to deny the correctness of such promulgation. It was so in this case, but time only showed that your correspondent was rightly informed, and correctly stated the case ten days in advance of all others.

THE CHOCTAW INDIAN CLAIMS.

In the Indian appropriation bill was an appropriation of $250,000 for the payment of claims preferred by the Choctaw Indians, amounting in all to $2,000,000. These claims, which the Choctaw agents hold are due by the Government, are for the net proceeds derived from the sale of lands in Mississippi, formerly vacated by the Choctaws, who were induced to locate further west, but which is considered by Secretary Boutwell an unjust demand; consequently, when the bill was about to pass the Senate, it was amended so as to instruct the Secretary to suspend the payment of the $250,000 appropriated until he should receive further instructions from Congress. After having passed the Senate without one Senator's offering the amendment, the bill was passed by the House with amendments to other items of the bill. It has now gone to a Conference Committee, but the Senate amendment cannot be considered, as it passed both Houses.

THE REFUND OF COTTON TAX.

The House on Saturday, by resolution, requested Secretary Boutwell to send any article or argument he might have in relation to the bill proposing the refund of cotton tax. In the afternoon, Commissioner Douglass transmitted, in accordance therewith, a lengthy argument, which, it is understood, is in direct opposition to the provision of the act.

These claims for refund of cotton tax paid amount to between $68,000,000 and $69,000,000, and it is alleged by those who are acquainted with the source of these claims that not one in fifty persons who raised the cotton in question would receive any of the refund, even if a bill passed granting it. Much of the cotton was picked up in other States than those in which it was raised, even where cotton is not grown. In fact, the money would go into the hands of a large ring of speculators.

SHERMAN'S BILL FOR SPECIE PAYMENT.

Senator Sherman's bill to resume specie payment by the payment of coin or five per cent. bonds for greenbacks is in advance of all other kindred propositions toward adoption. Mr. Hooper of Massachusetts, chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, states that he and other financial men in the House have information that it is looked upon with favor by the mercantile community. At the joint meeting of the Financial Committee of the Senate, and Banking and Currency Committee of the House, some alterations were suggested to make it more explicit, otherwise nothing was said against it. Senator Sherman will call the bill up in the Senate in a few days.

AGRICULTURAL.

The monthly report of the Department of Agriculture for the month of June last has been issued. It will contain an unusual amount of information concerning the live stock of the country, its value, condition, &c., including valuable notes and correspondence upon its raising, sustenance and improvement, together with a digest of foreign and domestic stock markets. The Botanical division will contain an interesting paper upon the peculiar branching forms of palms found in India and a treatise upon ornamental garden shrubs. The Entomologist treats of the characteristics and habits of certain beetles which infect apple trees, and other insect pests.

THE RECORDS THE GUIDE.

The Secretary of the Interior decides that when a soldier applies for a pension as a substitute, and the name of the principal appears on the roll as having performed the service alleged without any explanation whatever tending to show service by the substitute, the latter cannot be allowed to furnish parol evidence setting aside the records made at the time the service was performed. This action was found necessary to prevent fraud by parties disposed to claim the service performed faithfully by heroes now dead.

THE EFFECT OF AMNESTY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The general amnesty recently granted by the State of North Carolina to all participants in the Ku-klux laws has been somewhat commented upon by the Southern members of Congress. Senator Poole of North Carolina thinks that the State courts would deal very leniently with political offenders against the law. The effect of the Amnesty proclamation will be to cause the general Government to use more stringent measures in every case where law-abiding citizens of the State are molested.

THE PROPOSED NEW JUDICIAL DISTRICT FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

Judge Edmunds, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, has been induced to withhold action of the committee with bill proposing the construction of the new Judicial District in Pennsylvania, until Gen. Negley can enter a written protest.

Mr. Ketcham, Gen. Albright, and an influential delegation from Scranton and Wilksbarre, are here urging the sanction of the Senate to the House bill.

SUPERVISING INSPECTOR GENERAL OF STEAMBOATS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has been approached regarding the office of Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats. It is stated in reference to the person to be appointed that there will be a satisfactory agreement between the Secretary and the Congressional delegation interested.

THE PROPOSED ADDITIONAL WAR SHIPS.

It is expected that the Senate bill for the construction of ten new sloops of war will be somewhat amended in the House, although not of an important character. Senator Cragin, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, will move for a Committee of Conference when it comes back for the House, and has no doubt but what the bill will speedily become a law.

THE PUBLIC DEBT INCREASE.

The increase of the public debt, this month, is owing to the fact that several unusual heavy disbursements were made; for instance, Board of Public Works, D. C., $1,240,000; deficiency in the postal revenue, $1,000,000, and Pacific Railroad interest in excess of the amount paid by the companies $1,826, making a total of $4,066,000.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP OF DAKOTA.

Justice P. C. Shannon of Pittsburgh is urged for the Chief Justiceship of Dakota. A delegation from that territory accompanied by Gen. Negley called on the President Saturday to press the claims of Mr. Shannon for the position.

THE FORTIFICATION BILL.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations will take up as soon as it is ready the Fortification Appropriation bill which passed the House on Thursday, and probably complete its consideration at one session. It is not likely that any national amendment will be made.

THE LOUISVILLE CANAL.

Gen. W. Weitzell, with a committee from Cincinnati, are here assisting the friends of the Louisville canal in securing the desired appropriation for the payment of the debt, so as to make it a free canal. The House Committee on Commerce are divided upon the question.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

A large amount of business in connection with our foreign affairs is pending in the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and they will probably ask the House to set aside a day or evening to dispose of it, so it is stated. DIAMOND.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, February 3, 1873.

CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

At the sitting of Wilson's Committee this morning, B. W. Spence, formerly Assistant Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad, produced the original memorandum of checks and drafts for certain parties to the aggregate amount of $126,000, a subsequent endorsement by witness, including the names of James F. Wilson in connection with $19,000, and General G. M. Dodge with $26,500.

General Slocum asked whether witness did not give checks for $19,000 to C. W. Bushnell instead of James Wilson. Witness replied in the negative.

Gen. Slocum—Suppose Bushnell were to say the check passed into his hands, would you not then say you were mistaken? Witness replied that he would not.

Gen. Slocum remarked that, apart from the evidence, he had heard Bushnell say the check came into his hands. Witness said the General Dodge check for twenty-four thousand five hundred dollars came back to him from the National Bank of the State of New York.

Bushnell was recalled. He remembered being at a meeting of the board of directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company on the 8th or 9th of March, 1871, when the item of $126,000 was under consideration; there were no vouchers; the money was paid on his own statement on December 1; after the action of the Secretary of the Treasury the bonds of the company went almost out of sight, and there was not money enough to pay the interest on the first mortgage bonds, due January 1st. Witness then detailed the circumstances of his proposition to the company to receive certain securities on which to raise money to pay the interest due by the company; he went to Philadelphia and saw Thos. A. Scott and I. E. Thompson, who said they would assist in settling the company out of debt; he then returned to Boston and made his contract with the company; as soon as he secured his money he started for Washington; he came here mainly, as most entirely, to secure legislation of Congress in order that the Union Pacific Railroad Company should be authorized to give a mortgage on the bridge between Omaha and Council Bluffs, so as to make the bonds better security; while he undertook alone to present the case, as was his custom in such cases, he met the Iowa members, who would not move, as there was much jealousy about the bridge both at Omaha and Council Bluffs; witness saw there was nothing to do but to address General Dodge, telling him to come on, promising him to pay him for his trouble. Witness told Dodge what he wanted; Dodge at once said he had borrowed every dollar he could on his Union Pacific Railroad stock during the summer and fall in New York, in order to carry on his business, and that "damned Boutwell raid" on the Union Pacific Road had ruined him. Witness said, "I cannot help that; but you go to carry this matter through, and I will give you all you lost, your expenses and for your time." Dodge went to work and in less than ten or fifteen days we had a bill through Congress, just as we wanted it, all right; we settled all difficulties between Nebraska and Iowa at that time; I did take an interest in legislation principally to get up, and I have printed and distributed, opinions of the best lawyers and reports of committees; I had no fear that the Government would repudiate the contract with the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and I have no fear that the Government will do so; we went home to Boston and had our annual election, but before we went we became satisfied we could not carry out our arragements without the help of the company. A committee was appointed, when I said I promised General Dodge to make good his expenses for services, &c.; Dodge figured up, and I agreed to pay him $24,500, and it is possible I gave him something more. Col. Thos. A. Scott, having loaned several hundred thousand dollars, wanted $19,000 on account of the balance of the $126,000; I handed it to the Secretary of the company in payment of land grant bonds I had purchased from it.

In answer to a question, witness said he paid General Dodge the money for aid in securing the passage of the bill to mortgage the bridge over the Missouri river and paid Colonel Scott $19,000 on account of money he had borrowed of him.

Question—In what way did the Union Pacific Railroad obtain compensation for this expenditure of money? Answer—The only compensation was to enable me to carry out my contract by taking one-half of their securities above the market price.

Q.—In other words they gave you a bonus of $126,000? A.—It was to pay my expenses, legal and otherwise.

Chairman—The charge on the books is for special legal expenses. Why was it charged in that way? A.—It was an error. It ought to have read "special and legal."

Q.—Was General Dodge chief engineer of the road at that time? A.—I think not, but was director.

Q.—Who received the drafts and checks? A.—I received them all. I do not remember any persons being present at the time, excepting clerks Spence and Williams. I handed Dodge and Scott their checks; perhaps I handed Rollins his check, and the balance I handed over to Williams.

The committee took a recess.

Hon. Jeremiah M. Wilson, Chairman of the Union Pacific Investigating Committee, goes to Boston to-night to examine the company's books. On his return he will stop in New York to see Horace F. Clark, President of the company. On Thursday or Friday he will be in Philadeldhia, to examine the check for $19,000 which Spencer said he gave James F. Wilson, but of which transaction it will be recollected Wilson denied, before the committee, all knowledge whatever. The Chairman expects to return by Saturday; meantime the committee will continue in session.

LOUISIANA INVESTIGATION.

At the sitting of the Senate committee on the Louisiana case this morning, Mr. Morton said the papers upon which the Lynch board made its returns had not yet arrived. It has been charged that it was not intended to send them.

Lynch was questioned by Mr. Trumbull. He said he was summoned to bring all the papers. He informed Woolply, United States Supervisor, who said he would send them.

Bovee, on interrogation, said he did not bring the papers because he thought them immaterial, and thought they were left in the committee room.

CHICAGO.

The Police Troubles.

CHICAGO, Ill., February 3.—The conflict of authority between the Mayor and Board of Police Commissioners continues to be the absorbing topic of interest among all classes of citizens. As matters stand now, Capt. French, in the Western Division, recognizes the authority of the Mayor and Superintendent Washburne, and is supported by his Sergeants and men. In the South Division both Capt. Hickey, who was deposed by the Mayor, and Capt. Lall, who was appointed in his place, are exercising the authority of each, having supporters among the Sergeants. In the North Division Capt. Hathaway, the Mayor's appointee, has been unable to secure recognizance from any body, and Capt. Gund continues to perform his duty, supported by the entire force of Sergeants and men of his division.

Later.—The police troubles are virtually settled. Captain Hickey, of the South District, and Captain Gund, of the North District, this afternoon decided to give in their adherence to the Mayor and recognize the authority of Superintendent Washburne.

Christening an Infant Prince.

MADRID, February 3.—The infant Prince was yesterday christened Louis Amadeus Fernando. The members of the Cabinet and Diplomatic Corps were present at the ceremony.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 3, 1873.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

Among the late appointments made by President Grant for the Vienna Exposition is that of Dr. Anthony Ruponer, of this city, as Commissioner on the part of the United States.

The United States store ship Guard has deferred sailing with the materials for the Exhibition until March 1st. The time for receiving applications for representation has been extended to February 20. The United States will be better represented in the department of machinery and agricultural implements there than in any other.

THE GREELEY WILL CASE.

At White Plains to-day at the opening of the Greeley will case, Judge Lee stated that he had received a note from Miss Ida Greeley, and which had been approved by her sister, in which they begged to withdraw from a contest which their opponents were determined to wage over their father's grave. The contestants then proceeded to prove the will made by Greeley in 1871, without further opposition. It was stated that Greeley left property intimated to be worth $266,000, which, with the estate of Mrs. Greeley, would amount to $775,000.

STOKES' CASE.

Don Passes, counsel for Stokes, to-day continued his argument on the motion for a new trial before Judge Boardman. He urged at length the unconstitutionality of the new jury law as one of the main reasons for a reversal of judgment.

THE RIVERS.

ST. LOUIS, February 2.—The long-expected thaw began in good earnest to-day, and from early morning the streets have been nearly flooded with water and slush. The weather has been very mild. The sun has shown brightly, and the snow and ice are fast disappearing. The river has risen slightly, and if this weather continues it will be booming and clear of ice, not only south, but a long distance north. A very heavy gorge, said to be ten feet thick, which passed St. Charles, on the Missouri, last Tuesday a week, is now lodged at the mouth of the Missouri, and steamboats are anxiously looking for it here. If it is as formidable as represented, it will no doubt do damage. Boat owners fear its coming. The ice at Herman, on the Missouri, started at 5:30 this evening, and other gorges are expected to break at any moment. The underwriters resumed taking risks to-day, and the packet lines are receiving freights and getting their boats ready for business.

CINCINNATI, February 3.—River 12 feet; falling. Ice soft. Rain fell this forenoon. The snow and ice are disappearing rapidly. Still cloudy; thermometer 42.

HERMAN, MO., February 3.—The ice commenced moving here at 3:30 this afternoon, and prospects for a clear channel soon are good.

CAIRO, ILL., February 3.—Arrived—Frank P. Gracy, Nashville, 1 P. M.; Arkansas Belle, Memphis, 5; Commonwealth, New Orleans, 5. Departed—John Lumsden, Nashville, 5 P. M. The James Howard is loading here for New Orleans, and will leave on Thursday. River falling fast. Cloudy; warm; thermometer 54.

EVANSVILLE, IND., February 3.—Cloudy; heavy rain; mild; mercury 36 to 50. River stationary, and fallen 8 inches. Ice still floating, but melting. Down—Oakland and barges, 10:30 A. M.; Sam J. Hale and barges, 12:45 P. M.; Messenger, 2:45; Florence Lee, 6. Up—H. C. Yeager, 2:30; Fayette, 2:30. Business active.

MEMPHIS, February 3.—Rainy; very heavy fog. River falling. Arrived—Desmot, Shreveport. Departed—Continental, Mollie Moore, St. Louis. The Belfast passed down yesterday. The ice is still heavy, but sinking rapidly.

LOUISVILLE, February 3.—River falling; 6 feet 4 inches in canal; 4 feet 4 inches in chute. Milder; light rain at intervals all day. But little floating ice. It is feared that there is another gorge above. No movement of boats.

NASHVILLE, February 3.—River falling; 4 feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather raining. Departed—Burksville, Upper Cumberland.

NEW ORLEANS, February 3.—Arrived—John Howard, Arkansas river. Departed—Robert Mitchell, Cincinnati. Clear and warm.

VICKSBURG, February 3.—Down—Henry Johnson. No boats up to-day. Clear and cold. River rising.

Attempted Highway Robbery—The Leader of a Gang Killed.

LOUISVILLE KY., February 3.—On Thursday night four men attacked a stage running from Mitchellsburg, on the Lebanon branch of the L. & N. road, to Harrodsburg. When the stage was within eight miles of Harrodsburg the leader, named Teburn McAnelly, came out from the roadside, pointed a pistol at the driver and commanded him to halt. The driver stopped the stage, and McAnelly ordered him to take the mail out from under the seat, at the same time starting to climb up, when an inside passenger named Roberts put a pistol through the window and shot the robber through the head, killing him instantly. McAnelly's companions, seeing the fate of their leader, fled, but were pursued by the passengers and two of them captured, taken to Harrodsburg and lodged in jail. There is considerable excitement in the vicinity of the outrage over the daring attempt.

Court House Destroyed by Fire.

QUEBEC, February 3.—The Court House was completely burned yesterday, entailing a loss of all the records of the province since its foundation, together with title deeds and other important legal documents. The fire at one time threatened the Anglican Cathedral, but fortunately it was confined to the Court House.

LETTER FROM KANSAS.

Matters in the State—The Kansas Senators, Pomeroy and Caldwell—Products and Railroads.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PERRY, KANSAS, January 21, 1873.

MATTERS IN KANSAS.

This fine State is just now languishing for lack of remunerative markets. Our farmers have produced so much corn and pork that the one is worth but fifteen cents per bushel, the other three cents per pound, live weight.

What we need here is a greater diversity of industries, both among farmers and the people of the towns; and eastern men who have a little means might invest it to great advantage, in establishing various kinds of manufactures.

Are you aware that we now have direct communication by rail with Texas, and with, perhaps, the largest and most productive cotton district in the United States, within less than four hundred miles of Lawrence and Topeka? This has been achieved within a few weeks and already cotton is beginning to be carried through our State to the east, to be manufactured, and then some of it to be carried back again in the finished fabric.

This is simply preposterous. Living is cheaper here than it is in New England or in Pennsylvania, and we have an active and very intelligent population of over half a million, many of whom would be glad to become operatives in cotton mills. Why cannot we have them?

Wool can be grown in Kansas in any quantity, so that it would be admirably adapted also to that manufacture.

There is no better place in the United States to manufacture cheese; yet we have on our tables out here cheese made in New York and Ohio.

What we need for all these things are capital and practical skill. Money is scarce and interest high; but so much the better for those who bring money here.

THE KANSAS SENATORS.

Just now our State is agitated, as it has not been for years, over the election of a United States Senator to succeed Hon. S. C. Pomeroy. He is a candidate, and is making all possible efforts to be re-elected; but a large majority of the members of the Legislature are pledged to oppose him. Money might overcome this obstacle, were it not for the tremendous force of the popular protest. In all my experience I have seen nothing like it. He will be beaten; but who will be his successor no one can yet guess. The Caldwell investigation at Washington, moreover, is troubling the Pomeroy camp.

Everybody I see is hoping that the Senate will expel Mr. Caldwell; for everybody here knows that his election was purchased with money, and that the shameful business was conducted almost as openly as an ordinary auction. Should he retain his seat after what has been disclosed and should the Legislature of Kansas shelve Pomeroy—as they almost assuredly will—the dishonor which now rests upon what has been called the "rotton commonwealth" will be transferred to the upper house of Congress. Kansas is not rotton; but for a while a few rotton politicians "ran the machine," and brought disgrace upon the State. But the aroused feeling now prevailing all over the State proves that the Commonwealth is sound to the core. One thing is certain; a good man will be chosen, let whichever of the four or five most prominent aspirants be the man.

THE PRODUCTS AND RAILROADS.

Nothing is doing the west more harm than the hue and cry which is kept up through the press against the railroads, for not doing what it is not in human power to do, that is, to carry the crude products of the soil from a thousand to fifteen hundred miles, and still leave a remunerative profit to the producer. The sooner that kind of nonsense is stopped the better for the people of the west, however it may affect the manufacturers of the east. Here in Kansas we have a good deal of that kind of balderdash; and some of our people feel greatly wronged because they cannot have "free trade" with Europe, with which, owing to distance, it is impossible that there can be any *exchange* of commodities whatever.

By and by Colorado will be our best market, if, indeed, it is not so now. But we must multiply our industries at home, for that is better than any outside market; and eastern men of capital cannot do a better thing for themselves than to come here and look into our facilities for manufacturing many things. J. C.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, February 3.—Cattle receipts about three thousand; market very firm and quiet; a few lots, averaging 13@16½ cwt, sold at $6,38@6,50; a few fair to choice $5@5,75; shipments: 1,487. Hogs: receipts about 22,000; less active; lower range $3,75@41,15; sales $4@4,10; closed dull; several thousands unsold; shipments 5,707.

$300,000,000

United States Five Per Cent. Funded Loan.

PRINCIPAL REDEEMABLE AT PAR,

After 1st May, 1881, in U. S. Gold Coin of the Present Standard.

Interest Payable Quarterly in U. S. Gold Coin,

And Both Principal and Interest Exempt from Taxation, whether under Federal, State, Municipal, or Local Authority,

AS AUTHORIZED BY ACTS OF CONGRESS APPROVED JULY 14, 1870, AND JAN. 20, 1871.

The proceeds of these Bonds are to be applied to the redemption and cancellation of United States Five-twenties as provided in said acts.

NEW YORK, February 1, 1873.

The Secretary of the Treasury having concluded with Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., representing Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS, JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO., and themselves, and Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & CO., DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., representing Messrs, BARING BROTHERS & CO., J. S. MORGAN & CO., MORTON, ROSE & CO., and themselves, a contract for the negotiation of the remaining Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Funded Loan of the United States, the undersigned are prepared to receive applications at par and accrued interest for any part of $300,000,000 United States Fives of 1881, issued under the acts of Congress above mentioned. Applications may be made payable either in cash (in gold) or in five-twenty bonds of any issue.

The bonds now offerred are all that remain of the $500,000,000 Five Per Cents. authorized by Congress, and it is hardly necessary to say that the combination entrusted with the management of this negotiation embraces connections in Europe and America, which practically insure the placing of the entire amount and the redemption of $300,000,000 of Five-twenty Bonds, after which only Four and one-half and Four Per Cent. Bonds will remain for holders of Five-twenties declining this last opportunity to exchange for Five Per Cents. The Coupon Bonds are in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000.

The registered bonds are in like amounts, with the addition of denominations of $20,000 and $50,000. Interest, payable quarterly, will commence from first of February, the first interest payment being May 1, 1873. The bonds may, at the option of the holder, be registered, and United States Treasury checks, for interest thereon, will be sent from Washington to the Post Office address of the holder in any part of America or Europe. Applications will be received at the office of either of the undersigned, and must be accompanied by the required deposit.

Payments in gold will be made as follows:

FIVE PER CENT., ON APPLICATION.
FIVE PER CENT., ON ALLOTMENT.
FORTY PER CENT., MAY 1.
FIFTY PER CENT., JUNE 1.

When preferred, the deposit, upon application, may be made in Currency or any United States Bonds. Interest at five per cent. gold, per annum, will be added from February 1 to the date of the several payments. Payment in Five-twenties will be made by exchanging Bond for Bond, interest being adjusted to February 1. The preliminary deposit of 5 per cent. in such cases will be returned upon receipt of the Five-twenties, the class of which must be specified in the application. The Books will be opened simultaneously in Europe and America, on the FOURTH INST., AND REMAIN OPEN UNTIL THE EVENING OF THE SEVENTH INST., and the allotments will be made as soon as possible thereafter. Provisional receipts (Scrip) will be given for the deposit

The Bonds will be furnished at as early date as practicable against corresponding amounts of Five-twenty Bonds, or payment in full. Should the allotment of Bonds not equal the subscription, the preliminary deposit in each case will be returned forthwith to the extent of the excess. When desired we will furnish the coin without commission, and make settlement in currency, and will also receive at current market price any Bonds of United States other than Five-twenties.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

APPLICATIONS WILL ALSO BE RECEIVED BY

MESSRS. IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner of Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets,

PITTSBURGH,

FROM WHOM FORMS MAY BE PROCURED.

ADVANCE IN WAGES.

YOU WILL SAVE 20 PER CENT.

BY BUYING YOUR

BOOTS AND SHOES

At Wholesale Prices from

R. TAGGART,

No. 129 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY,

Which is equal to 40 percent. advance in wages. Call and examine our goods and prices.

JOHN WILSON. GEO. W. WILSON.

JOHN WILSON & SON,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

297 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH,

And Dealers in the following Celebrated Brands of Flour and Tobacco:

FLOUR. Polar Star, Highland Chief, Zenith, Ohio State, Star of the West.

TOBACCO. Wilson's Extra, " Iron City and Dictator. Double Thick Navy 5's, Single Navy 3's and Pounds.

HENRY McCALLUM,

51 FIFTH AVENUE,

CARPETS!

EVERY GRADE

BODY BRUSSELS

$1.75 PER YARD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

[No. 253.]

AN ORDINANCE—Extending the term of office of all City Officers elected by Councils, not otherwise provided for, from one to three years.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That all officers of the city of Pittsburgh who are elected by City Councils, whose term of office has not already been so extended, be elected for the term of three years on and after February 1, 1873.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 6th day of January, A. D. 1873.

A. H. GROSS, President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council.
W. B. NEGLEY, President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER, Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 3, page 320, January 27, 1873. fe4

[No. 256.]

AN ORDINANCE—Extending Term of office of Road Commissioner, First, Second and Third Districts.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, The term of office of Road Commissioner for the First, Second and Third Districts be changed from the term of one year to that of three years on and after the first day of February next.

SEC. 2. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 6th day of January, A. D. 1873.

A. H. GROSS, President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council.
W. B. NEGLEY, President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER, Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 3, page 321, January 27, 1873. fe4

[No. 255.]

AN ORDINANCE—Fixing the term of office of the Superintendent and Clerk of Markets.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That on and after the first day of February, 1873, the term of office of the Superintendent and Clerk of Markets shall be three years each.

SEC. 2. That at next annual election of city officers the Councils shall elect in the manner prescribed by law, a Superintendent of Markets and Clerk of Markets to serve for the term of three years, from the first day of February, 1873.

SEC. 3. That the City Code, title Markets, Section 1, shall be amended to read as follows:

Section 1. That Councils shall at next annual election of city officers, and every three years thereafter, elect one suitable person as Superintendent of Markets and one suitable person as Clerk of Markets.

SEC. 4. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 6th day of January, A. D. 1873.

A. H. GROSS, President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council.
W. B. NEGLEY, President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER, Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 3, page 321, January 28, 1873. fe4

[No. 254.]

AN ORDINANCE—Extending the term of office of Building Inspector.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That on and after the first day of February A. D. 1873, the term of office of Building Inspector shall be three years.

SEC. 2. That the next annual election of city officers the Councils shall elect in the manner prescribed by law, a City Engineer, to serve for the term of three years, from the first day of February, 1873.

SEC. 3. That the City Code, title Buildings, Section 1, shall be amended as follows:

Section 1. The Councils shall at next annual election of city officers, and every three years thereafter, elect a suitable person, who shall have served a regular apprenticeship to the house carpentering or bricklaying business and afterwards been engaged for at least seven years in working in or carrying on such business as inspector of buildings in the city of Pittsburgh.

SEC. 4. That any Ordinance or part of Ordinance conflicting with the passage of this Ordinance, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this Ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, this 6th day of January, A. D. 1873.

A. H. GROSS, President of Select Council.
Attest: E. S. MORROW, Clerk of Select Council.
W. B. NEGLEY, President of Common Council.
Attest: H. McMASTER, Clerk of Common Council.
Recorded in Ordinance Book, vol. 3, page 320, January 6, 1873. fe4

SEEDS. SEEDS.

Our annual Descriptive Seed Catalogue is now ready for mailing to all applicants enclosing stamp, and free to all regular customers. Dealers and Gardeners' lists free on application. Prime Clover and Timothy in stock at lowest market prices.

SCOBIE, REED & SMITH, SEEDSMEN,

ja31:g86-d&eowS 137 Liberty street.

A Rare Opportunity.

The well assorted stock of

GROCERIES,

Now in store at

NO. 112 SECOND AVENUE,

With Fixtures and Lease of same is offered FOR SALE AT COST, by the undersigned, as he desires to quit the wholesale business. The store has good trade. This presents a rare opportunity to any person desiring to embark in the wholesale business. For further particulars inquire of SAMUEL H. BAIRD, ja27 No. 112 Second avenue, Pittsburgh.

JONATHAN GALLAGHER,

Office for Purchase and Sale of

REAL ESTATE

OF ALL KINDS,

47 East Diamond Square,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

SOUTH SIDE

Fire Ins. Co.

2633 CARSON ST.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings, Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

R. B. BROWN, President,
HUGH LAFFERTY, Vice Prest.,
EDWARD KRIEG, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

R. B. Brown, Hugh Lafferty, J. G. Fleishman, Jos. Mahler, Fred. Schulte, G. A. Mundorf, Robt. Young, John Nusser, Jos. Keeling, Robt. Houlden, H. Sunshine, Geo. Geyer, A. Rapp.

FURS!

Ladies' Furs,
Children's Furs,
Misses' Furs,
Gents' Furs,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

R. H. PALMER'S HAT HOUSE,

149 and 151 Wood Street.

Call and examine

Prices and Qualities

Before purchasing elsewhere!

REMOVAL.

On and After February 1st, 1873,

We will Occupy the New Warehouse,

287 LIBERTY ST.,

PITTSBURGH,

Where we shall offer the best Brands

LOUISVILLE AND VIRGINIA

Tobaccos,

And best brands of

Fine Cut Chewing, Cigars, &c.,

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Our stock is unsurpassed in Variety and Quality, and we guarantee satisfaction to all who may deal with us.

R. & W. Jenkinson,

287 Liberty Street.

WANTED.

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!

The highest price paid for good rags, in large or small quantities, by

ABDIEL M'CLURE,

SUCCESSOR TO

H. R. McCLELLAN & CO.,

362 PENN STREET.

We have also the best and largest stock of BROOM, BROOM MATERIAL and WRAPPING PAPER in the city, to which we call the attention of the trade. Call and see us.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE ALLEGHENY BRIDGE CO.
PITTSBURGH, February 3, 1873.

ELECTION NOTICE.—AN ELECTION for President, Managers and officers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, will be held at the Toll House at the south end of the Bridge, on MONDAY, March 3d, 1873, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

fe4:h11 WM. R. SEBURG, Treasurer.

WESTERN SAVINGS BANK—THE annual election for Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, No. 59 Fourth avenue, on TUESDAY, February 11th, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.

ja31:h5 JAS. M. BELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail them themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.

1e23 R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

WANTS.

WANTED—INFORMATION—JOHN FERRALL, Gentleman, formerly of Fruit Hill, in the Queen's county, Ireland, who went to the United States some years back, and resided in the State of Ohio, in 1868, is requested to communicate his present address to Messrs. MAXWELL & WELDON, Solicitors, 37 North Great Georges street, Dublin, Ireland. ja21:g45-T

WANTED.—20 GIRLS FOR GENERAL house work and cooking in private families in the city and country. Cooks, Chambermaids, Dining room Girls, Washers and Ironers in Laundries, Scrubbers, Colored Servants, Half-grown girls for Hotels, Seminaries, Restaurants and Boarding Houses; several Girls want Sewing and Operating and Light Work. Highest wages paid to competent persons, and families wanting help of any description can be supplied. Girls wanting good situations can procure them at EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 1 Sixth street, first door from Suspension bridge, Pittsburgh.

TO LET.

TO LET—ROOMS IN NO. 59 FOURTH avenue, suitable for Insurance offices. Inquire at Western Savings Bank, No. 59 Fourth avenue. ja31:h1

TO LET—WAREHOUSE—THE FOUR story warehouse, No. 89 Wood street, at present occupied by Mr. M. W. Evans, three doors from corner of Diamond alley. Enquire of R. S. DAVIS, 173 Liberty street. ja31:h3

TO LET—THE FOUR STORY WAREhouse, No 26 Wood street, at present occupied by Penna. Salt Co., one door from corner of Second avenue. ALEX. CHAMBERS. ja29:g91

TO LET—A GOOD TWO STORIED Brick Dwelling, having five rooms, hall, cellar, finished attic, gas and water. Street cars pass the door. It is No. 193 Rebecca street, Allegheny. Enquire of THOS. MARSHELL, 243 Rebecca street. Possession given immediately. ja18:g32

TO LET—THAT LARGE AND COMmodious

Dwelling House and Ample Grounds,

Sixth ward, Allegheny, known as

Rosedale Gardens,

On which I now reside. Possession 1st April.

L. PETERSON, JR.,

187 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, and corner Washington and Preble avenues, Allegheny, or

HERRON & BATES, Real Estate Agents,

ja21:g47 Under St. Charles Hotel, Wood St.

Advertisements on this page under the several heads of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Let," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—IN OAKLAND—A NEAT suburban residence of 10 rooms, city water, fruit trees and shrubbery, wash house and stable, containing 2½ acres, all in complete order. ja31:h2 T. B. YOUNG, 21 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE OR RENT, CORNER FRONT and Tank streets, Beaver Falls, Pa., a dwelling containing 5 rooms and store room attached, with counters, &c. A good business site. Rent eighteen (18) dollars per month. For terms of sale enquire of WM. HARRISON, at Weigh Scales, in front of door. ja27:g81

FOR SALE. — THAT DESIRABLE house and lot, situate No. 164 North avenue, Allegheny, fronting on the Park. The Lot is 30x180; the building is two story brick, containing 11 rooms and finished attic. Terms easy. Apply at office of Ben Franklin Insurance Co., No. 16 Ohio street, Allegheny. ja29:g88

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY.—A three story brick dwelling, 396 Penn avenue, containing 11 rooms and supplied with all the modern improvements. Lot 25 feet by 100. Terms reasonable. Inquire of H. T. MORRIS, 96 Fifth avenue. ja27:g82

FOR SALE.—BRICK HOUSE—NO. 17 Second Avenue, containing 4 ROOMS and BACK KITCHEN. Lot 20X80 feet. For price and terms enquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A DESIRABLE residence, situated No. 203 South avenue, corner School street. The house contains 8 rooms, and also a finished attic and wash house. Any one wanting a desirable residence this is a rare chance. For particulars enquire at the house. ja31:g58

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS, ENTIRELY new "IMPROVED GROVER AND BAKER SEWING MACHINE." Apply to or address Pittsburgh GAZETTE. de16-tf

FOR SALE—SEWICKLEY PROPERTY—Frame House of 7 rooms on Beaver street, convenient to Station. Lot 60 by 260 feet to a 16 foot alley. Frame stable, well and cisterns with pumps in both. Price low and terms to suit purchaser. Inquire at 126 Second avenue, Pittsburgh. ja6

FOR SALE.—SIX FINE BUILDING LOTS on JACKSON street, near Passenger Railway. Also a One-horse covered top spring wagon (light) will be sold low. Apply to W. F. PRICE'S Real Estate and Collection Agency, 34 Ohio street, Allegheny. Special attention given to renting houses and collecting rents. ja1

FOR SALE.

GOLDEN WEDDING and FAMILY CIRCLE WHISKY, free or in bond, all ages to suit the trade. Each barrel shows by Government stamp its age.

JOSEPH FINCH & CO.,
my2 189 First avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.—JOHN M. COOPER'S STEAM PUMPS. For all purposes for which Steam Pumps can be used. These are superior to any used. BOILER FEED PUMPS guaranteed to pump water heated to 212 degrees. Heaters furnished when ordered. JOHN M. COOPER, au8 382 Penn street.

FOR SALE—DWELLING HOUSE—A brick house of 5 rooms, with good lot on Washington avenue, 6th ward, Allegheny. Also, a brick house of 7 rooms, with store room on Arch street; also a house of 6 rooms and hall with two lots, near the head of Federal street; a house of hall and six rooms on Washington street; a house at Homewood; one at Homestead; three on Washington street.

S. L. CUTHBERT, Real Estate Agent,
ja30-TTHS 202 Liberty street.

RIDGE AVENUE RESIDENCE

FOR SALE,

Nearly opposite center of WEST PARK, dwelling, lately occupied by Henry Higby, No. 338, with stable and carriage house attached.

For terms, &c., apply to

HIGBY, CUST & CO.,

ja27:g80 189 Liberty street.

FOR SALE.

BRICK HOUSE

2 story, of 6 Rooms, Bath Room, Kitchen and Finished Attic; Range in Kitchen; Hot and Cold Water and Gas throughout. Lot 21 feet by 90 feet, adjoining which is a Lot 24 feet front by 90 deep. Situate 66 Boyle street, Allegheny. For terms, inquire of E. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 75 Federal street Allegheny.

Also, LOTS

At Hoboken Station,

Nine miles up West Pennsylvania Railroad. Now is the time to secure a cheap and desirable Lot at this beautiful place. Lots are 25 by 120, 50 by 150 feet, 1, 5 and 10 acres. Inquire of E. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 75 Federal street, Allegheny city.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

The undersigned, Administrator cum testamento annexo of the estate of the late Mrs. ELLEN CAMERON, deceased, offer for sale the following described property, belonging to said estate, in the First ward, city of Pittsburgh, one three story BRICK HOUSE, No. 44 Second avenue, containing eleven (11) rooms, with finished attic, and supplied with gas and water throughout the house; is built in latest modern style, and elegantly finished; cellars dry and cemented. For further particulars call on or address

E. ROBINSON, Administrator,
No. 75 Federal street, Allegheny City,
Or 108 Sixth street, Pittsburgh. oct:38

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.—M. B. COCHRAN & CO., dealers in Machinery, 181 Liberty street, have added a machine shop to their business and are prepared to do all kinds of repairing promptly and at low rates.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERsigned, heretofore doing business under the firm name of Casey, Fogarty & Co., have this day changed name of Casey, Fogarty & Co., James Casey retiring from active by mutual consent, and have this day formed a limited partnership in pursuance to the provisions of an Act of Assembly of March 21st, A. D. 1836, for the purpose of carrying on the wholesale liquor business in the city of Pittsburgh, under the firm name of CASEY & FOGARTY. The general partners are T. D. CASEY and T. C. FOGARTY, of Allegheny county, and the special partner is JAMES CASEY, of Allegheny co., who has invested in the business five thousand dollars in cash. This co-partnership is to continue until August 1st, 1876.

T. D. CASEY, General
T. C. FOGARTY, Partners.
JAMES CASEY, Special Partner.
January 2, 1873. fe3

CO-PARTNERSHIP

The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the business of

General House Carpentering and Jobbing,

Under the firm name and style of

W. F. & J. CASEY.

Office and shop, corner of Seventh avenue and Fountain street.

W. F. CASEY,
JAMES CASEY.
PITTSBURGH, January 23, 1873. fe3

FOR RENT.

STORE, No. 60 Market street.
BASEMENT, No. 60 Fourth avenue.
HALL, 77 and 79 Third avenue.
SECOND FLOOR, No. 60 Market street.
BASEMENT, corner Third Avenue and Market street.

INQUIRE OF

J. M. GAZZAM,

96 Fifth avenue. ja17

CITY ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, February [illegible], 1873.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance providing for the equalization of the valuation of real property," passed October 20, 1873, owners of real estate are hereby notified that the assessment lists are ready, and that [illegible] who fail to receive lists to call at this office [illegible]

ja31 THOS. H. PHELPS, City Assessor.

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING,............N. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON,............D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

Terms for 1873.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum..........$10 00
Do. for six months.......... 5 00
Do. for three months.......... 2 50
Do. for one month.......... 1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier.......... 15

All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single subscribers..........$1 50
Clubs of five.......... 1 25
Clubs of ten.......... 1 15

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also, nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 44½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113.

THE House Committee on Banks and Banking have decided to recommend, in their forthcoming bill, January 1, 1874, as the time for resumption of specie payments.

THE question of the guilt or innocence of Phelps, Dodge & Co., in withholding portions of duties on import ed goods, is to be left to the courts, that firm having withdrawn their proposition of a compromise.

THE news from Berlin appears to point towards a reactionary policy on the part of the German Empire. Count von Roon, the new President of the Ministry, has given indications that such a policy is to be adopted. The people, however, may not approve of any backward movement.

THE number of cases of fraudulent Senatorial elections lately detected, is having a marked effect upon the people; causing many to speak out against the system of electing by State Legislatures, and in favor of a change authorizing all elections by the people—the true source of power. It is also having the effect of casting suspicion on the election of almost every United States Senator, no odds if he is as pure as the angels. Better make the change, and let the people choose directly who their servants shall be.

OUR local columns will this morning give the full details of the terrible calamity which occurred yesterday at the American Iron Works, in this city. This is not the first time the firm of Jones & Laughlins has met with disaster, and they will have the sympathy of the community. Their works are the largest in the city, employing many hundreds of hands, and the explosion of yesterday will doubtless throw for a time many out of employment. Everything possible will be done to alleviate the distress caused among the poor workmen and their families by this fearfully sad casualty, and to this end, we suggest that a public fund be raised. The number killed and wounded is not at this writing known; but the loss of life and limb has been sufficient to cause great distress.

A MASS MEETING of the citizens of Philadelphia is proposed in aid of the Centennial celebration. It is to be held at Independence Hall, on the 22d of this month, the anniversary of Washington's birthday. It is hoped in this way to enlist the sympathy and support of the mass of working people in favor of the enterprise, which otherwise might be overlooked and lost. The idea is a good one, and it might be extended to other cities. This celebration ought to be made a success, or, it should be dropped entirely. If it shall go on, every possible means should be adopted to insure its success, and to this end we think the suggestion of mass meetings a timely one. During the war nothing was so potent for good, as the meetings held all over the north in aid of volunteering and support of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions. Can't the local committee get up one here?

IT IS NOT generally known that with the abolition of the franking privilege goes also the free exchange lists of newspapers. We can stand this if the country can; but it will doubtless prove disastrous to some journals, which depend almost wholly upon the columns of their exchanges for matter to fill their paper with. It will also tend to cut off the usual variety of news from all sections remote from the large cities, and build up the papers which use the telegraph liberally. We think on the whole the country would be better off to retain the law permitting free exchanges among the papers, and thus afford a general diffusion of intelligence, and in this way obtain full value for all the expense entailed on the postal department. But, as we have already remarked, the GAZETTE can stand the change, and will willingly pay postage on such papers as are needed in making up a full budget of daily news. As most of our intelligence comes direct from our own special telegraphic correspondents and reporters, our readers will not suffer by the cutting down of a large exchange list.

A WRITER in the Boston *Globe* wants to see more fuss made over the repeal of the franking privilege. He would like to have a celebration over the matter, guns fired, etc., as though a great national victory had been gained. For fifty years, it is true, efforts have been making to secure the tearing off of this great fungus from the growth of the Postoffice Department, and some of the best labors of some of the best of our public men have been exerted in that direction, but so matter of fact have the people become over the reforms which the progressive Republican party have from time to time inaugurated, that the most radical rooting up of old Democratic ways and abuses scarcely causes more than a passing remark. When poor old Horace Greeley, years ago, began battering soundly at the now defunct system, and daily holding it up to public view, as the great drawback to our postal system, Democracy, the old sort, held the reins of power; and had the change been made then, it would have been strange enough and unlooked for enough to have demanded a public recognition by the firing of guns, &c. But the Republican party has reformed so many old sins and iniquities of their predecessors that the people have grown accustomed to the thing, and take it as a matter of course.

TO PRESIDENT GRANT, we understand from reliable sources, belongs the credit of the present good plan of placing the bonds of the government on the markets of the world simultaneously. He has advocated and advised the system of the present moneyed syndicate from the first, whilst Mr. Boutwell has adhered to his original plan of advertising the loans for sale, and soliciting subscriptions from the people. Under the plan now in operation the combination of wealthy bankers takes the entire loan, or assumes, for the brokerage allowed, to place the amount on the markets of the world, and guarantee the subscription of the whole. The government by this means escapes the position of a dependent, asking the assistance of the people, and at the same time secures a better distribution of the "national blessings"—viz: the nation's bonds—by securing customers from all civilized portions of the globe, at the same time. Thus a more equable distribution is acquired, no one section is drained of its wealth, whilst the nation occupies the enviable position of a borrower, whose notes are in such demand, that the leading financiers ask permission to take all that are offered in the market at a reduced interest rate. The necessity for permitting those banks and private individuals who hold government six per cent. to exchange them, bond for bond, for the five per cents. loan, is not overlooked, and the syndicate is enjoined to offer the new bonds simultaneously in all the leading money markets of the world. Our national banks which hold 5-20 bonds as collateral security for their circulation, etc., can secure the present opportunity to exchange them for the new five per cent. bonds, as the former will doubtless soon all be called in for redemption, and after while nothing but four and a half and four per cent. bonds can be had at par. The present plan is commendable in every way, and reflects great credit on the President. Mr. Boutwell might in time have been able to place the loan, without the assistance of the syndicate, but it would have been a slow operation, and much more expensive than the plan adopted.

IN MEMORIAM.

An opportunity is to be given the people to show their appreciation of the life-long eminent services of Horace Greeley by subscribing toward a memorial monument. It is to be erected in Greenwood Cemetery, and will be paid for by the voluntary offerings of a grateful people. The movement is in no sense a political one, as all who value the services of the great and good man in the interest of freedom and the advancement of the agricultural and industrial interests of the country, are asked to subscribe. It is perhaps unfortunate that Mr. Greeley was so lately a prominent partisan and the candidate of one of the great national political parties; yet it is hoped this fact will not interfere with a proper discharge of the obligation due from his countrymen, for whom, and for whose vital interests he labored so long, so hard and so successfully. His name will go down to posterity, not as the defeated candidate—as that fact will soon be forgotten—but as the great journalist, and advocate of the people in their struggle for success, and the mastery over gigantic wrong. Greeley was preeminently the friend of the poor, often giving of his means, and suffering thereby a sacrifice he could but illy withstand; and his heart always leaned toward the humble and friendless whom society overlooked. His advocacy of what he deemed his country's best interests, too, was always strong, fervid and courageous. His character is one which we can well afford to constantly hold up before the youth of America, as an example and a pattern. Subscriptions to his monument will be received at all newspaper offices, and the names of subscribers will be preserved in a memorial volume to be, after the completion of the work, deposited with the Historical Society. Any donations left with us will be forwarded to the proper place, with the names of the donors and their places of residence.

WAR'S WOES.

The bad effects of the late Franco-German war, of which we have spoken, as applied to France, appear to have had an equally disastrous application in the cities of victorious Germany. War is a terrible affliction to any country, and disorganizes all classes of society, by drawing off the people from their legitimate sources of employment, in the first place, and entailing untold misery upon the families of soldiers killed and maimed in actual battle. Disease, caused by exposure and fatigue, also tells with terrible effect upon the victors and the vanquished alike, often causing want and woe and misery upon thousands of households for long years after the wars have closed. Many of the cities in Germany are to day no better off than those of France, the result of the late war's terrible work. From a pamphlet lately published in Germany on the "moral and social condition of Berlin," we learn that "out of a population of eight hundred and thirty-three thousand, one hundred and twenty-five thousand are receiving public charity. In 1867 nine per cent. of the population lived in cellars, and twenty per cent. in crowded apartments. Since then two hundred thousand souls have been added to the population, and rents have increased greatly, so that the poor are compelled to pay nearly half their earnings for decent shelter, and numbers have been forced to sleep out-of-doors. It is said to be dangerous to go through the streets unarmed, because of the increase of the rowdy elements, and petty riots and conflicts with the police are frequent. More than half the population are working people, and the city has become the centre of the socialistic movement. Many of the workmen also openly favor community of wives. Divorces have increased to ten per cent. of the number of marriages solemnized. The attendance at the churches has decreased to one per cent. of the adult population, and, of twenty-three thousand funerals in 1870, nearly twenty thousand were performed without any religious ceremonies whatever. Women flock by thousands to Berlin to obtain employment, and, failing, large numbers fall into shame." This is a terrible picture of the domestic life of the mass of the people, and its remedy will tax the resources and the statesmanship of the Empire. Amid the wild huzzas of the victorious army, the demons of want and misery were beclouded for a time, only to be now exposed in the pallid faces and shrunken forms of the poor and lowly.

A NOVEL PROPOSITION.

Minister Mori, the Japanese Ambassador to the United States has written to Professor Whitney, of Yale College, proposing the adoption of the English language for the entire Japanese empire. Whether he has government authority to support him does not appear, but he claims to be sustained by all the educated men of Japan who have studied the English language. The Japanese vernacular has proven entirely inadequate to the expression of ideas gathered from us, and it is simply a question whether our language shall be adopted, or the range of their own expanded to meet the growing want. The latter plan is felt to be impracticable, as no one can determine where the work of invention shall end, nor can a system be readily agreed on that will be generally acceptable. Moreover, it is generally felt Mr. Mori claims that an established language that does meet the requirement, can be more readily adopted, than to attempt to enlarge the scope of a defective vernacular. The Japanese language is mainly hieroglyphic—a corruption of the Chinese, and hence ill adapted, even to an enlarged vocabulary.

There are difficulties, however, in the way of adopting the English,—one being our complicated system of spelling; the other the irregularity of many of our etymological forms. The latter, however, is not peculiar to our language, but may be found in all, including the Greek and Latin. It is the outgrowth of what Mr. Mori is seeking to avoid,—the expansion of the language. The first criticism, however, is not new, and various attempts have been made to remedy the evil,—among these that of phonetic spelling. It has been suggested that we drop from use silent letters, whose only value at the present is to guide philologists in tracing the etymology of words. If this were done, it would certainly simplify the language to thousands, and make it more easy of acquisition by foreigners.

We refer to the proposition, more however, to show the intense earnestness of the Japanese in their efforts to thoroughly comprehend our system of civilization. There are few things around which national pride concentrates more thoroughly than language. Some of the bitterest wars of Europe were inspired by this cause alone. Many of our readers will remember the fierce struggles of the Poles when the Russian Government sought to substitute the Russian in place of the Polish vernacular. One of the bitter grievances put forth by the people of Alsace and Lorraine, was because of the substitution of German in place of the French language. One of the ambitious projects of Louis Napoleon, while Emperor, was to make French the diplomatic and fashionable language of the world—rightly estimating that this would give to French ideas and policy a vast influence. Hence for a people to propose, voluntarily, to abandon their vernacular, which has been a spoken language for so many centuries, and to adopt that of a nation so young as ours, argues intense earnestness in pursuing the new policy they have so recently adopted.

It seems entirely probable, judging from the data we have at command, that the Japanese may yet become the dominating Oriental nation. Certainly, they display more energy and intelligence by far than the Chinese, in availing themselves of the benefits of our civilization. While Mr. Burlingame lived, there seemed great promise for the Chinese, but when he died there was an end to their efforts to move forward to a front rank among the nations. Minister De Long attended the Japanese to this country, but did little else. They have now specimens of our most valuable machinery, have sent Americans to Japan to aid in developing native skill, have placed their youth of both sexes in charge of our best colleges, and now propose to adopt our language. Out of all this must come rapid progress in civilization.

THE OHIO RIVER.

Every citizen of Pittsburgh ought to be glad to learn that the long promised improvement of the Ohio, is at last approaching something like a practical shape. The committee, now in Washington, have succeeded in making themselves, felt it is hoped, in the right quarter; in getting hold of the right ears, so to speak, in impressing the powers that be with the absolute necessity of doing something to improve the channel of the great natural highway of the nation—the water line from the interior to the sea. When we remember that it is but 16 hours by rail from New York and 13 from Philadelphia or Baltimore to the Ohio, whence a magnificent water line communicates with the southern seaports of the country, draining almost the entire length, and by its tributaries the breadth of the continent, it seems impossible that Congress could thus far almost have shut its eyes and closed its ears to the great urgency of making this the National road for internal commerce. But such is the fact. Ever since the great statesman, Henry Clay, for some unexplained reason, ridiculed the Ohio water route, by stating in Congress, that one half of the year it was frozen, and the other half dried up, our legislators, taking their cue from this incorrect statement, have turned a deaf ear to importunities from the west and south for aid for the inland commerce, via. the Ohio. Why this has been the case none can tell, unless we permit ourselves to believe that it was because no great *Credit Mobilier* pushed the latter enterprise, by *potent* arguments, before a too willing National Legislature. The Ohio river and its tributaries would be of far more practical benefit to the people of the United States; of far greater national importance; a source of greater wealth and advantage to the manufacturing and commercial, and therefore to the agricultural industries of the whole country, if properly improved, than all the Pacific Railroads that have been or ever will be built. It is the proper outlet for them all; it is the source of their supply, and the highway to the East and South (through Tennessee and Virginia) which affords the greatest facilities for an overburdened commerce. Water communication for grains, flour and heavy manufactures, never can be supplanted by rail routes, if a half chance is given to it. Why is it that Congress all this time has been voting away millions of acres of the finest land and millions of the people's money, in aid of railroads to the West and South, and done scarcely anything to open up the great route to the sea, via. the Ohio and Mississippi? In reflecting on the interrogatory, the present investigation at Washington becomes disagreeably pertinent. How much would have been done for the Ohio had some mammoth company in its behalf scattered stock and dividends around the national capital? We are permitted, from what has lately been developed, to believe that Harry Clay's half humorous remark would not have operated quite as disadvantageously to the interests of inland commerce had this been done.

But we believe a better era is about to dawn at the metropolis; that through the tribulations of Oakes Ames' victims, Pomeroy, *et id genus omne*, good will yet come to the Republic in many ways; that the demands for practical, valuable and necessary legislation will be promptly complied with in the future without the potent assistance of bribe money. The President, long willing but wholly powerless, will again attempt to direct the attention of the representatives of the people to the great necessity of providing rapid water communication throughout the West and South, in order to meet the growing demands of trade in that direction, and to increase the nation's wealth and security. It is thought favorable legislation will come from this, and that the long talked of improvement of the Ohio will soon be commenced. If the committee shall succeed in this, they will deserve the thanks, not only of their countrymen, but their names and their successful labors ought to be perpetuated to the latest period of time; for so long as the waters of the Ohio shall flow on to the sea, the good they will have accomplished will remain to bless and aid the whole people, and its importance will increase and grow with each year.

Episcopal Advice to Policemen.

The Bishop of Manchester, addressing a meeting of policemen the other day, said he was not one of those stiff starched bishops who would think there was something wrong in the purposes for which the company present were assembled that night. He understood there was a temptation placed in the way of policemen to acquire a reputation for sagacity by leading on offenders into a trap, as he might say. He did not mean to say that any of his hearers had yielded to the temptation to do anything of the kind. But he asked policemen to try to prevent, instead of merely detecting crime. They must see many young lads and lasses of fourteen, fifteen, or sixteen years of age, who were going to the bad; and was it not worth while for policemen to say a word, or to do something in a friendly manner, to hinder these lads and lasses from following their evil course? If a policeman managed to rescue a boy or girl from crime—and he (the Bishop) was sure the police sometimes had chances of doing so—he would have done something that ought to give him satisfaction for the whole of his life, and something much more blessed than the apprehension of a confirmed criminal.

Seeing a Live Heart Beat.

One of the curious things in the phenomena of animal life is a sight of the first rudimentary stages in the development of a fish. Mr. Daniel Potter exhibited in the *Times* office yesterday, a little trout. It was only four days old, but it could swim and dart about in a lively way in the jar of water in which it had been placed. When we saw it, however, it was only opening its mouth, and partly closing it again, in the regular act of breathing. It was but a trifle more than half an inch long; a tiny, colorless, semi-transparent object, whose little head was mostly occupied by two disproportionately big eyes. These, which seem to be the egg-germ of life in the fish, do not grow much larger. So transparent was the little creature that the pulsations of its heart could be plainly seen. Its belly had not yet been formed—the lower part of the baby fish, consisting of the large, protuberant, watery sac which is to be gradually absorbed and transformed in the wondrous process of natural development, into the full formed, symmetrical and perfect fish.—*Hartford Times.*

Very Much Married.

A rather interesting statement was made by one of the witnesses in the Jumel case, on Monday, in New York. A Mr. P. R. G. Pery testified as to his marriage in France, with Miss Eliza Jumel Chase, the daughter of the present holder of the Jumel estate. It appeared that, to guard against trouble on account of the peculiarities of the French law, the parties were married four times: first, by the Mayor of Bordeaux; second, by a Roman Catholic priest; third, according to the ritual of the Episcopal Church; and fourth, by the American Consul at Bordeaux. The ordeal lasted two days, and Mr. Pery said that when it was over he felt not only considerably fatigued, but quite sure that he "had been very much married." When asked if Mme. Jumel did not first propose this marriage to him, Mr. Pery said: "No; I did my own lovemaking, and proposed in *propria persona*, as every plucky young man should do."

A CURIOUS scene was presented in Montreal last Wednesday night, when five snow shoe clubs mustered their full force and formed a torchlight procession over the "Mountain," in honor of Lord and Lady Dufferin. There were hundreds of loyal and strong-limbed Canadians in the lines; and the torchlights, reflected by the snow, made a very brilliant spectacle. Arrived at their destination, the snow-shoers were welcomed with rockets, an illumination, a supper and speeches.

THE question of the secession to the throne of Turkey is likely to give rise to a very serious agitation in the East and in Europe at an early day.

PERSONAL.

ROSA BONHEUR has finished 71 paintings in 25 years.

BARON POLLOCK has been installed as Judge of the English Court of Exchequer.

AN autograph of Horace Venet was lately sold in Paris for $40. It was signed to a promissory note for $20.

ROCHEFORT is said to have an affection of the heart, which his physicians think would be aggravated by banishment.

THE marriage of Prince Leopold of Bavaria with the archduchess of Gisela, of Austria is to be celebrated on the 24th of April.

"NAPOLEON IV." is tall, slim and of unprepossessing appearance. He pays very little attention to dress, and would easily pass for a Hebrew.

THE late Mr. Cranston, of Newport, has left $75,000 for the benefit of persons of indigentility who are "too proud to beg and too honest to steal."

AS Senator and Mrs. Frelinghuysen have no daughter by the name of Gertrude, the report that a son of Secretary Fish was engaged to her is premature.

MISS ELIZA WALLACE, Matron of the Hospital at Burkeville, and elsewhere, during the war, is now a helpless old lady, infirm, and destitute of the necessary comforts of life.

J. C. CHAPAIS has resigned the office of Receiver General in the Dominion Government. The Toronto *Globe* says it is whispered in Ottawa that the rats are hastening to abandon the sinking ship.

SIR ROBERT ANSTROTHER, Baronet, M. P., presided lately at a woman's suffrage meeting in Dundee. Professor Masson, of Edinburgh, Rev. George Gilfillan, Rev. Mr. Knight, Miss Beddy, Miss Wigham and Miss Benton made speeches.

A SAN FRANCISCO widow keeps the skull of her deceased husband in a glass case. She once remarked to a friend who was viewing the remains: "Alas! how often have I banged these bones with a broomstick. I am sorry for it now."

GEN. WM. MAHONE, or "Fighting Mahone," of the Confederate service, has been quite ill, but is convalescent. Vigorous in war, he is equally energetic in times of peace, having earned the title of the "Little Railroad Giant of Virginia."

THE French papers announced lately as news from New York: "M. Stock has been found guilty of the murder of M. Fish." The Paris *Figaro* proceeds thereupon to joke on the subject of Stockfish. The cable people have much to answer for.

JOSEPH H. FORD, who killed a man named Beach, in St. Louis, in 1871, tried for murder, acquitted on the ground of insanity and sent to an insane asylum, has just been discharged from the asylum on a writ of habeas corpus, and is now a free man.

MR. WM. SKEEN, who has been for many years one of the editors of the London *Standard*, and for thirty years a parliamentary reporter, died a few days since on his sixty-first birthday. He reported debates in the House of Commons with Charles Dickens.

THERE is great rejoicing in Spain over the birth of a Prince on Thursday. The happy event was celebrated by the singing of Te Deum in all the churches, the firing of salutes, and a general illumination of the city of Madrid the other night. The Prince is to be christened Louis Amadeo Fernando.

THE worldly property of certain eminent French writers is estimated as follows: Victor Hugo, 600,000 francs; George Sand, 1,200,000f; Girardin, 3,500,000f; Adolphe Thiers, 1,000,000f; A. Dumas, Jr., 400,000f; About, 250,000f; Alphonse Karr, 100,000f; Jules Janin, 700,000f; Laboulaye, 100,000f. Sardou, 500,000.

"OH General Sherman!" exclaimed a lady, bent upon exacting admiration even of that outspoken hero, "tell me whom did you see in your travels in Europe you liked better than me?" and she rolled up her eyes at him. "A great many people, madam," brusquely and candidly replied the chief officer of the army.

MISS LAURA HILDEBRAND, the betrothed of Jesse W. Upperco, of Baltimore, now in jail on charge of murdering his aunt, persists in believing her lover innocent, and has visited him daily in his cheerless quarters. While descending the jail steps last week she fell and dislocated her right shoulder, which makes her still further a sufferer.

THE City Physician of Springfield, Mass., is a woman. It is said that she has not made a single blunder during her official career; that she has attended 100 more patients than any of her predecessors in the same length of time, at $100 less expense; and that, acting as nurse as well as doctor, her practice among the poor has been specially beneficial.

PRINCE BOGUSLY RADZIWILL, aged sixty-three, died at his palace at Berlin on the 2d inst. He had been present the day before at the receptions of the Imperial Court. The deceased was related to the royal family of Prussia, and was an intimate friend of the Emperor. He leaves five sons and three daughters from his marriage with a Princess Clary Aldringen.

THE stature of the Emperor and Princes of Germany is as follows: The height of the Emperor is 5 feet 10 inches 3 lines; that of the Prince Imperial 5 feet 11 inches; that of Prince Charles, 5 feet 9 inches; that of Prince Frederick Charles, 5 feet 7 inches 1 line; that of Prince Albrecht, Jr., 6 feet 4 inches. The late Prince Albrecht was 5 feet 11 inches tall. Bismarck is 5 feet 11 inches.

CALCRAFT, the English hangman, is a robust, benevolent looking old man, with a slight stoop and a trifle shaky in his gait, who wears a clerically cut black suit and long white hair and beard. His assistant, and probable successor, is a well-to-do Welshman, of thirty-five, who has a morbid fondness for witnessing last scenes. They both are amateur gardeners when not professionally employed.

MRS CHARLES SUMNER is occupying her time in Europe chiefly in doing good to others. More than one American family to whom dire disease has come in foreign lands has found a faithful and efficient nurse in Mrs. Sumner. In one instance she traveled from Florence to Vienna to nurse several members of an American family of whose serious illness occurring at the same time she had heard.

ST. PETERSBURG is at present divided into two rival parties; the Pattists and the Nilssonists; the Emperor is said to rank among the former, and the general operatic public among the latter; the press is tolerably divided. The St. Petersburg *Journal*, for instance, sounds the praise of the fair Swede in every key; while the *Golos* stands up stoutly for Mme. Patti. The smaller operatic "stars" are entirely eclipsed, especially Mme. Mallinger, who lately appeared as Alice in "Robert le Diable," and achieved the very reverse of a triumph.

MISS JEAN INGELOW has been writing to the *Woman's Journal* upon household work. She says: "It is to be one of the great things that you Americans, I believe, are raised for, to teach the world how this is to be done (household work); but the teachers can never be those who are poor; they must be those who are not obliged to work at all." We respectfully suggest that Miss Ingelow stop writing for a time, and take a "hack at" this sort of thing herself. She is one who is "not obliged to work at all," and this will carry out her theory in the most practical manner.

THE following list is given of colored men holding prominent State offices: South Carolina has Lieut. Governor R. H. Gleaves and State Treasurer F. L. Cardozo; Louisiana has Lieut. Governor Cæsar C. Antoine; Superintendent of Public Education, Wm. C. Brown. Of members of Congress, the colored people have P. B. S. Pinchback, of Louisiana; John R. Lynch, Mississippi; R. H. Cain, Joseph H. Rainey, Alonzo J. Ransier, Robert B. Elliott, South Carolina; James T. Rapier, Alabama; J. T. Walls, Florida. Of the members of Congress three have served in the Forty-second Congress, viz.: Messrs. Rainey, Elliott and Walls.

THE elder members of the bar will recollect the case of Mr. Edwin James, an English lawyer of some note, who was expelled from the bar of that country and came to the United States several years ago. He has returned to England and is there seeking readmission to the practice of law. In his petition he ascribes the troubles that led to his expulsion to pecuniary losses, election expenses and excessive usury. He states that during his absence from England he has resided in the States of New York and New Jersey, and endured eleven years of mental suffering and sometimes actual want; that he has never been able to pay the expenses of a voyage home until some months since, when he managed to get back on the proceeds of some furniture which he sold and a little borrowed money.

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John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

IN Oregon, since the commencement of the Modoc war, bald-headed men are subjects of envy.

AN Easton, Mass., gentleman made his son, who is a medical student, a handsome present, on his birthday, of a dead body.

THERE is $4,394,000 invested in saw mills, $2,029,000 in salt works, and $404,000 in shingle mills in the Saginaw Valley, Michigan.

THE Holly Water Works, which have cost Columbus, Ohio, $550,000, or about double the original estimate, it is said are already a failure.

THE Quakers in a little town in Iowa have silenced the opposition to prohibitory legislation by establishing a license for the sale of liquor at $1,100.

THE Boston School Board are going to prohibit the use of slates, on the ground of noise, and the fact that slate-writing is conducive of bad chirography.

AUBURN, Ind., has but one saloon; but the proprietor wears a seal ring on every finger, and his diamond bosom-pin weighs half a pound more than any other in town.

A CUT LEMON kept on the wash stand and rubbed over the hands daily, after washing, and not wiped off for some minutes, is an excellent remedy for chapped hands.

A NUMBER of church-pews in St. Louis were recently robbed of their Bibles and prayer-books by a poor ingenui pudoris who wanted to make his mother a present of a new bonnet.

THE Green Bay (Wis.) *Advocate* thinks the estimate shipment of 1,500,000 tons of iron ore, from Lake Superior, this year, will prove too much by half. The mines are being run very light.

NOT content with punishing liquor dealers for the deeds of their customers, Ohio has passed an act holding kerosene sellers responsible for the damage done by explosions of their wares.

IN Cambria, Hillsdale county, Michigan, recently, a girl backed out of her marriage engagement at the hour for the nuptials, when her sister jumped up and took her place, and all went just as merrily.

A SKILLFUL Nimrod, of Wheatland, Mo., saw a rabbit run into a hollow log, and took it into his head to crawl after it. When he got inside, the log began to roll down hill. On arriving at the bottom he was considerably bruised, and did'nt catch the rabbit after all.

SUICIDES are reported to have increased in England, in the last six years, from an annual average of sixty-six to every million of population, to an annual average of nearly sixty-eight to a million. The annual average of suicide by drowning has increased; that by hanging has diminished.

A DOWN-EAST editor, who has been keeping a record of big beets, announces at last that "the beet that beat the beet that beat the other beet, is now beaten by a beet that beats all the beets, whether the original beet that beat the beet or the beet that beat the beet that beat the other beet.

ADVERTISING always pays, and sometimes a person making his wants known in this way gets even more than he wants. A Boston merchant lately announced to the public through a newspaper that he wanted a boy, and next morning two young but healthy specimens were found on his doorstep.

ITALIAN revenge is becoming injurious. Signora L——, a fair artiste of the opera in Palermo, stooped to pick up a bouquet thrown upon the stage, when a pistol set in the stem of the same discharged, just missing its intended mark. This delicate offering was supposed to have been from a rejected Count.

PILL FOR NEURALGIA: R. Ext. of hyoscyamus, Ext. of valerian, White oxide of zinc, aa ℨj.—M. Make the mixture into sixty pills. One pill may be taken every three hours. This is an old and favorite prescription of the German and French physicians, and is mentioned in many of their works on therapeutics.

THE late United States Consul at Jerusalem has petitioned the Maine Legislature by his attorney that he be allowed the sum of $3,618.80, which, as he says, he paid out to relieve the distressed Jaffa colonists, who were induced several years since by Elder Adams to leave their homes in Maine. They numbered about 150, but most of those who did not die returned.

EMPLOYING cheap Chinese labor is not the best thing in the world for the interests of the manufacturers of San Francisco. No sooner do they learn the art of making the things, principally boots and shoes and cigars, so far, than they turn and set up for themselves, selling at much lower rates. They make nearly all the cigars in San Francisco now.

ACCORDING to the House bill for the admission of Colorado as a State, the Territory contains 7,000,000 acres of public land subject to cultivation, has immense deposits of iron ore, a water power unequalled in the Union, and is larger than New England, with Ohio added. Its voting population is 20,000; it has no debt and levied no taxes last year.

THE delusion of Millerism is reviving in Vermont. The world, it is there affirmed by some, is coming to an end toward the close of the present year. Others think that the catastrophe will occur during the present winter. There are a good many meetings; and there is a good deal of preaching and excitement, and all this shows less common sense in Vermont than she usually gets credit for.

WENDELL PHILLIPS pleads to the Governor of Massachusetts for the pardon of a wife-murderer who was "worried in his mind" by the badgering of a mother-in-law. The plea is frivolous unless it can be shown that the fatal blow was intended, not for the wife, but for the wife's mother. The propriety of a man's killing his wife's relations has never been seriously disputed since Artemus Ward demonstrated the benefits of the practice.

A NEWSPAPER having reported that money was tight at the capital of West Virginia, a contemporary, who is acquainted with the habits of the legislators, thinks it would be a good thing for the State if "money" was the only thing in Charleston that was "tight," and another one suggests that it would be well if some things at Charleston were tighter than they are—for example, the fastenings on the Treasury.

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

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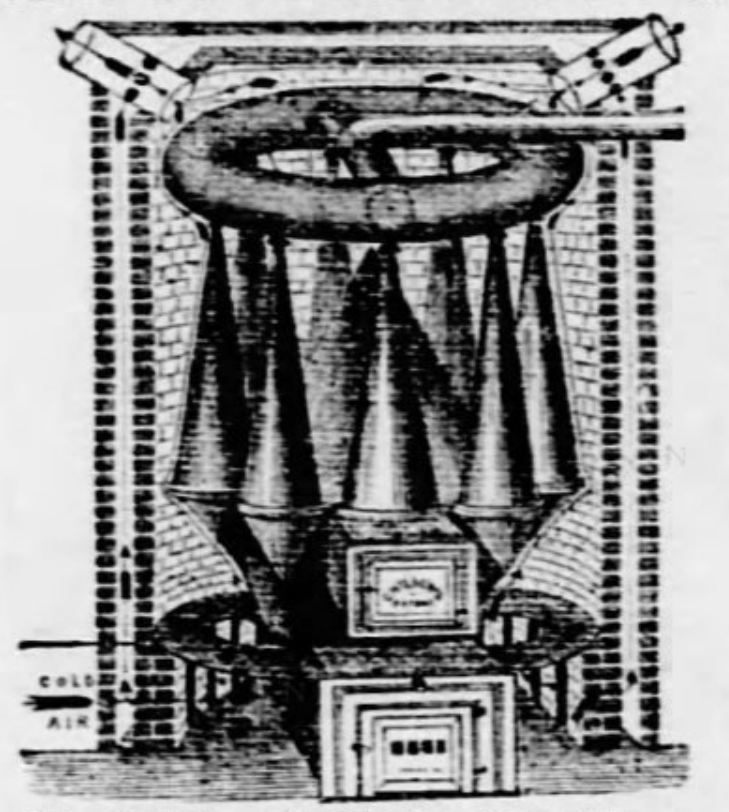

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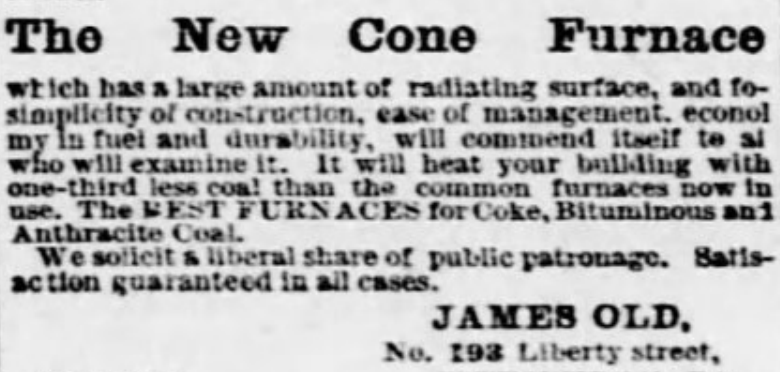
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Office, No. 67 Fourth Avenue.
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.
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ELKINS, BLY & CO.,
Riverside Oil Refinery,
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And Dealers in
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Warehouse, Point Breeze, Schuylkill River, Philadelphia.
Shipments of Crude and Refined Oil solicited. Advances made on consignment.

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White Lead and Color Works,
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Manufacturers of White Lead, Red Lead, Blue Lead, Zincs, Litharge, Putty, and all colors, dry and in oil.
OFFICE AND FACTORY—450, 452, 454, 456 and 458 REBECCA STREET.
We call the attention to the guarantee posted on our strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a purer "Carbonate of Lead" we mean "Chemically Pure"—that is, free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore is whiter and superior both in color and covering property. Guaranteed to be a Purer Carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and forfeit the price of the package if containing the least adulteration.

UNCLAIMED BOX AT AUCTION.—A BOX stored by D. C. McCORMICK, at 308 Liberty street, and said to contain OIL PAINTING, will be sold for charges at Public Sale, on MONDAY, March 3d, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the warehouse of M. F. HERRON & CO., 418 Liberty street, opposite Union Depot Hotel, unless called for and charges paid on or before day of sale. ja3:g65-TS

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money Loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
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TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,
Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.
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Accounts of Banks, Merchants and individuals solicited.
Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.
A. BRADLEY, President,
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CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

U. S. 5 PER CENT.
FUNDED LOAN.
The last opportunity for holders of
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS
To get Government 5 per cents. in exchange.
We will make exchanges for National Banks, Insurance Companies and Capitalists on the same terms as the immediate agents of the Treasury Department.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather
SAVINGS BANK,
No. 14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON.
D. R. DAVIDSON, W. H. BROWN,
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Deposits of $1 and upward received.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GEO. B. HILL....C. HANSON LOVE....JAS. N. HILL.
Geo. B. Hill & Co.,
Bankers and Brokers,
NO. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Buy and sell on commission all kinds of
STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,
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NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.
Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.
Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to
London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.
DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.
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Luther S. Kauffman,
Stock and Note Broker,
116 SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Entrance to Office, through T. Mellon & Sons' Bank.)
Bank Stocks,
Insurance Stock,
Bonds and Mortgages,
And especially COMMERCIAL PAPER bought and sold on commission only. Whether you wish to buy or sell, call on or address him as above. ja29:g36

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 3, 1873.

The agitation and discussion of the question of usury still continues very general throughout the State, and it is to be hoped that this discussion will have the effect to induce the Legislature to give us free trade in money. Upon this subject the Philadelphia Ledger of Saturday has the following well timed remarks:

The Ledger has for years steadily, on all appropriate occasions, bore testimony to our foolish and ineffectual laws against usury, and we are now pleased to notice that all over the country, the press, with more than usual unanimity, is taking strong ground in favor of the repeal or modification of the State Usury law, and that the demand is from agricultural as well as commercial sections. The absurdity and inefficiency of the law needs only to be ventilated in order to secure in favor of its repeal the intelligent men of all classes; and the Legislature can by no single act better earn the approval of the people who have money to borrow than by removing the restrictions on loans. The law as it stands at present is one of the most fruitful sources of our periodical monetary troubles, and operates especially to the prejudice of the borrower, whose interest and protection it is ignorantly pretended it serves. The Constitutional Convention, now sitting in our midst, would do a good thing by giving the subject matter a little of their attention, and establish the sensible thing that traffic in money shall be as free and unrestricted as is the traffic in every commodity for which money is exchanged.

The local money market remains in about the same condition as reported. Prime paper outside of banks can be placed at about 12 per cent., but inferior names are hard to place, and lenders will not take any but well known names. These high rates for money must certainly injure very seriously our business interests, and we therefore hope that the money market will soon be relieved by favorable legislation.

The following stocks were sold last night at Cole & Irwin's sale rooms, Nos. 68 and 70 Fifth avenue:

65 shares Castle Shannon R. R. Co.	$13 00
10 shares Improvement Trust Co.	20 65
10 shares Keystone Bank	99 63
10 shares Federal Insurance Co.	17 50
16 shares Enterprise Savings Bank	49 00

Gold closed to-day at 113, a decline of ¼ from closing price of Saturday. The tendency of the market is to lower prices, and we think it probable that it will go down several points.

In the New York stock market the bulls have been rampant to-day, carrying everything before them and advancing prices in all the leading specialties. Erie closed at 69 and W. U. at 89⅞ the highest price reached by them for many months, and higher than they are likely to be 30 days hence. There is a rumor of an impending corner in Erie, and it is said a strong combination is bulling the market in London.

The banking capital of Ohio is reported at $82,797,796, represented in 146 national banks and 188 private and other banks. This, for the year 1872, as compared with 1871, shows an increase of fifteen in the number of national banks, and in capital an increase of $2,755,790. The number of private banks shows an increase of thirty-five, and the capital an increase of $2,162,628.

Abstract of reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency showing the condition of the national banks in the United States, at the close of business on Friday, the 27th day of December, 1872:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$873,755,845
Overdrafts	34,361,412
United States bonds to secure circulation	80,343,250
United States bonds to secure deposits	15,781,750
United States bonds and securities on hand	10,296,450
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	22,999,630
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	85,465,579
Due from other national banks	42,503,615
Due from State banks and bankers	11,673,803
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	32,589,247
Current expenses	8,328,051
Premiums	6,829,574
Checks and other cash items	13,489,091
Exchanges for clearing house	90,145,482
Bills of other national banks	18,836,443
Bills of State banks	41,786
Fractional Currency	2,232,797
Specie	18,997,782
Legal tender notes	99,615,890
Clearing House certificates	5,560,000
United States certificates of deposit	12,650,000
Three per cent. certificates	960,000
Total	$1,757,452,180

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$478,176,252
Surplus fund	110,839,107
Undivided profits	56,106,806
National bank notes outstanding	332,649,738
State bank notes outstanding	1,511,396
Dividends unpaid	1,346,045
Individual deposits	592,311,459
United States deposits	7,653,764
Deposits of United States Disbursing Officers	4,794,140
Due to National banks	124,110,831
Due to State banks and bankers	34,558,392
Notes and bills rediscounted	6,511,559
Bills payable	6,911,367
Total	$1,757,452,180

Number of banks, 1,901.

The above statement is exclusive of Minnesota, Utah, New Mexico and Montana, which State and Territories are not yet complete, owing to the delay of certain reports, probably occasioned by snow storms.

Luther S. Kauffman, stock and note broker, No. 116 Smithfield street, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Closing.
Gold	113
U. S. Sixes—1881	116⅜
" —coupons	118⅛
5-20—1862	114⅛
5-20—1864	114⅛
" 1865	115¼
" 1865 new	114⅞
" 1867	114⅞
" 1868—coupons	116⅛
10-40s	111½
10-40s—coupons	114⅛
Currency 6's	115⅛
New 5 per cents	113⅛
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	106⅛
Erie	69
B. H. & E.	9⅛
C. C. & I. C.	41
St. Paul	54⅛
Do. preferred	79⅜
Michigan Southern	95⅛
Rock Island	113⅛
North Western, Common	84
Do. preferred	93
Pacific Mail	72⅞
Western Union Telegraph	89⅞
Ohio & Mississippi	49
Union Pacific	36⅛
Toledo & Wabash	74⅛

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 3, 1873.

ALE—Following are the quotations for well-known brands: X, $9 per bbl, half do. $4.50; XX; $10 per bbl; half do. $5; India Ale, $11 per bbl; $5.50 per half bbl. Porter, $10 per bbl. When packages are returned, $3 are allowed for bbls and $2.50 for half do.

ASHES—Trade is quiet and prices are without quotable change; Common Soda Ash, 48 per cent., 4⅛c; refined, 6c; Nitrate Soda, 4¾@5; Pots, 9¼@10c; Pearls, 11@11¼; Arsenic, 3¾@4c; Black Lead, 6.

APPLES—The arrivals have been light for some time past, the extreme cold weather rendering it hazardous to make shipments; however, the supply is still fully equal to the demand, and prices are without quotable change, ranging from $1.75@2.50 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—There is a moderate demand, but the supply is fully equal to it, and prices are unchanged: 50@55c per gallon, according to quality.

BAGGING—Penn Mill: two bushel, 37c; two and a half bushel, 45c; three bushel, 53c; Allegheny, two bushel, 35c.

BEESWAX—Sales at 35@40c per lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Continues dull, and as the season is drawing to a close, holders are anxious to realize, and we reduce our quotations to $8@8.50 per bbl.

BROOM CORN—The arrivals seem to be increasing, but stocks, especially of good quality, are not large, and prices are unchanged; we continue to quote at 4½@6½c for common red to good green, and choice hurl would bring 7, perhaps 7½c.

BUTTER—There is rather more inquiry for the better grades, but common stock is in good supply and very dull, and the supply of prime is fully equal to the demand; sales at 7 to 12 for inferior to common; 15 to 20 for medium to good, and 25@25 for prime to choice. The stock of butter in this market has, if we mistake not, been unusually large all winter, and there was no outlet for it, as the price would not justify consignment.

BEANS—The market is quiet, with a supply equal to the demand, and there is no change in prices, 2.50@3 per bushel.

CARBON OIL—Trade, as is usually the case at this season of the year, continues dull, and, besides the trouble and delay experienced in getting transportation, has had a tendency to divert orders from here to other points; we hear of instances where it has been en route from three to four weeks between here and western cities. Prices, in sympathy with the raw material, are lower, and we now quote at 16½ to 17 by the car load, and 2@3c additional for smaller lots.

CANNED GOODS—The demand continues very meagre, but an early improvement is expected; prices are unchanged. Peaches, 3 lbs cans, $3@3.25 per dozen; 2 lbs cans, $2.50. Tomatoes, 3 lb cans, $2.25@2.37½. Corn, $2.50@3, the outside figure for Winslow's.

CEMENT—Louisville Cement, $2.50@2.75 per bbl; Plaster Paris, $4.25@4.50; Land Plaster, $2.50@3; Cleveland White Lime, $1.75@2; Eastern, $1.50@1.75.

CHEESE—Is quiet and unchanged: 14@15 for fair to good, and standard brands of prime Goshen, 16½ to 17c—these are the jobbing prices, and concessions would have to be made to effect round lot sales.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Is quoted at $7.50 per case for 50 case lots, and $8 for small lots.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's, $14 per bbl; common, $10@12.

COTTON YARNS, ETC.—White Carpet Chain, fine, 36c; Colored, 43c; Penn Mill No. 1: 4-4: Sheeting, 13c; Nonatook, 12½c; Pittsburgh Family, 12c; Juniata B fine, 11½c; Cotton Batting.

DRESSED HOGS—Quotable at 4½ for coarse heavy, and 5 to 5½ for light weights.

CORDAGE, ROPE—Trade is rather better, but it is not active; no change in prices.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues very dull, but while the indications are not very bright, an early change for the better is hoped for. Peaches, 7½@8. Apples, 6@8. Blackberries, 10@12. Pitted Cherries, 20@22; unpitted, 6@8.

EGGS—The arrivals continue light, and consequently, notwithstanding the demand is limited, prices are still maintained; fresh, 38@40; limed, 30@35. However, it is not expected that these prices can much longer be maintained, and country shippers should make a note of this and act accordingly—there are very few buyers excepting bakers and hotels.

FLOUR—The market is reported firm and moderately active, and within the past week prices have advanced 25c per bbl: the outlook at this writing, however, would indicate that there will be no further appreciation for the present, as Liverpool, New York and nearly all of the western markets are quoted quiet. We now quote at $8.25@8.75 for spring wheat flours, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas, and $9.00@9.50 for fair to choice red winter wheat. Rye Flour, $5.75.

GRAIN—The receipts of Grain are again falling off in consequence of the great difficulty in getting transportation, and stocks are dwindling down, as might be expected, prices are firmer. The arrivals of Wheat continue very meagre, and what little is coming forward is mainly consigned to the mills; our grain dealers have paid but very little attention to wheat this winter, and they give as a reason that there was no inducement as the mills, as a general thing, are unwilling to pay anything more than just about cost. Prime to choice red may be fairly quoted at $1.80@1.85. Oats, on spot, continue scarce, and may be fairly quoted at 46@48, as to quality—there have been some sales made at 50, but this figure is considered above the market. Shelled Corn is in rather better supply, and there is not much inquiry for it; sales reported within range of quotations: 55@58 on track, and 58@59 free in elevator. Ear Corn is in light supply, and may be quoted at 58@60. Rye is quiet; but little offering, and there does not seem to be much inquiry for it; dealers are paying 90c, which is less than it can be laid down here from the west. Barley is still quoted at 90@95 for spring, and 95@$1 for fall, according to quality.

GROCERIES—

SUGARS—Crushed, 13¾c; Granulated, 13¾c; Powdered, 13¾c; A Coffee, 12¾c; B, 12½c; Ex. C, 12c; C, 11¾c; Porto Rico, 10¾@11c.

COFFEE—Common Rio, 22c; Fair, 23c; Good, 24c; Prime to choice, 25½@26; Roasted, in lb packages 27c; loose, 26½c; Java, 28@27c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 24c; Allspice, 20c; Nutmeg, $1.25; Cloves, 35c; Ginger, 25.

RICE—Carolina, 8¾c@9c Rangoon, 7½c@8.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 75@80c.

SYRUPS—H & E, 55c; Maryland, 55c; B & E; 19c; Maple Flavor, 65c.

HAY—There is no improvement in the demand for baled, and the market continues dull, though there is no change in prices; $24@28 per ton, on track—some dealers are asking $30 for prime, but it is difficult to obtain over $28. Loose is selling from country wagons at $33@35 per ton.

HIDES—Following are the ruling quotations: Green Salted Steer Hides, 11½@12½; Green Salted Mixed, 11¼@11¾; Green Salted Cow, 11@11¼; Green Butcher, 8@9; Green Salted Kip, 0.13@0.14; Green Salted Calf each, 1.70@2.10; Green Butcher's Calf, 12; Dry Flint Hides, nominal at 22.

HOMINY—$4.25 to $4.75 per barrel.

HONEY—Is quoted at 35 to 40c per lb.

MILL FEED—Continues very dull, and there is no falling off in the receipts; Bran may be quoted by the car load at 85 to 90c per cwt, and Middling at $1.10 to 1.30.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

70c to the trade, and 73 in a jobbing way.

OIL—No. 1 Lard Oil, 70@73; No. 2, 60; Linseed, 95@98; Whale, W. B., 80@94; Bank, 78; Straits, 83; Cod, $1.50 to $2; Spirits of Turpentine, 75@85.

ONIONS—The arrivals continue very meagre, and with a steady demand prices are maintained; ranging from $5@6 per bbl., according to quality.

PELTS—Sheep Pelts, $1.10@1.35.

POTATOES—The arrivals have been light for several weeks past, we might say all winter, shipments having been rendered risky by the cold weather, but the supply is still fully equal to the demand, and prices are without quotable change; 80 to 85c per bushel, in a jobbing way.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, 13c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 7½c; Plain Shoulders, 6¾c; Rib Sides, 8c; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c; Clear Sides, 9c; Breakfast Bacon, 11½c; Dried Beef, 18c; Mess Pork, $14.50; Ham Sausage, 10c. Leaf Lard: in tres. 9c; half bbls, 9¼c; pails, 10¼. Pigs Feet: in half bbls. $4.40 in kegs, $2.20. Beef tongues, $7.50 per dozen.

RAGS—Quoted at 3¼@3¾c.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed is quoted at $3.25@3.50 buying, and $4.00@4.25 selling. Clover $5.00@5.25 buying, and $5.75@6 selling. Flax Seed is unsteady demand at $1.95.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8¼c.

WHITE LEAD—Continues quiet and unchanged; pure white, 11c for 100 keg lots and 12c in a jobbing way,—these are the card rates as agreed upon by the manufacturers.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 93@94c.

WINDOW GLASS—We have been furnished with a new price list, as agreed upon by manufacturers of this city, which will be found below carefully revised; as will be seen, an advance has been made in some sizes, while others remain unchanged. Discount for round lots 50, and 10. Manufacturers give notice that all orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers when received. Following is the new card, to which reference has been made.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.

	Single Strength. 2d Qu'ty	Single Strength. 1st Qu'ty	Double Strength.
6 x 8 to 7 x 9	$	$5 75	$8 00
7 x 10 to 8 x 10	6 00	6 75	9 00
8 x 11 to 10 x 13	6 50	7 25	10 00
8 x 14 to 10 x 15	7 25	8 00	12 00
11 x 14 to 12 x 18		8 75	14 00
14 x 16 to 16 x 20		9 25	16 00
14 x 22 to 16 x 24		10 00	18 00
18 x 22 to 18 x 30		11 00	19 00
18 x 28 to 24 x 30		13 00	21 00
20 x 28 to 24 x 36		14 00	24 00
26 x 34 to 30 x 40		15 00	26 00
26 x 36 to 30 x 44		16 00	28 00
30 x 46 to 30 x 48		18 00	29 00
32 x 50 to 32 x 52			30 00
28 x 54 to 34 x 56			36 00
34 x 58 to 34 x 60			42 00
36 x 60 to 50 x 60			45 00

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1873.

Trade continues very quiet, and the market in a general way presents no new features worthy of special notice. Crude is reported dull and nominal at $2.00@2.10 per bbl at Parker, equal to about 5½@5¾c per gallon delivered here—it is probable that the inside figures are closer to the market than the outside ones; however, there is little or nothing doing and it is difficult therefore to quote correctly. Refined is also quiet and nominally unchanged; 16⅛@17 on cars here, 20¾@21 delivered in Philadelphia. Our western trade is usually light at this particular time, but it is rendered more so in consequence of difficulty in obtaining cars, and the delay attending shipments after being made.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Citizens Oil Co. 104 bbls to Tack Bros. & Co, Philadelphia.
Citizens Ref Co. 306 bbls to Warring & King Philadelphia.
Central Ref Co. 424 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.
Total 834

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Dobson B & Co acct. O. J. Grier	622
Citizen O W, acct. O. J. Grier	907
Fairview O W acct. J. King	181
Cosmos O W, acct. H. McKelvey	161
American O W, acct. B. & D.	395
Hutchinson O W, acct. B. & D.	74
Standard O W, acct. J. Bushnell	157
Vesta G W, acct. T Hackett	83
Brilliant O W acct. J. Bushnell	81
Total	2641

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Nimick & Co.p	2	Shoenberger & Co.o	8
Pgh Bolt Co. o	1	Caughey & H.m	6
Lucy Furnace.o	2	Isabella Furnace.o	18
Total			37

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Brown & Co.m	1	Loomis & Co.m	1
Carnagie K & Co.m	2	Nimick & Co.m	6
Caughey & H.p	1	Hartupee.m	1
Reese G & Co.o	7	Haven & Son.n	1
Lindsay McC & Co.o	1	Lewis O & P.m	6
Total			27

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

Harbaugh M & Co.o 2

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Nimick & Co.p	1	Wm Smith.m	1
Kleman C & Co.m	1		
Total			3

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

ALLEGHENY STOCK YARDS, MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1873.

Following shows the number of cars of cattle received at these yards, the points at which they were shipped, and the name of the shipper:

S. Marks & Bro., Chicago	5 cars
L. Keefer & Co, Chicago	2 "
Greenwald & K., Chicago	1 "
E. Katz, Chicago	1 "
M. Varner, Chicago	1 "
S. Kraus, Chicago	1 "
W. Moonshine, Chicago	1 "
J. Needy, Chicago	1 "
J. Zeigler, Chicago	1 "
Kraus & Keefer, Chicago	1 "
Hughes & Terry, Delphos	1 "
Greenwald & Kahn, Crestline	1 "
D. Kerr, Mansfield	1 "
Warner & S, Mansfield	1 "
S. M. Naughton, Mansfield	1 "
T. R. Head, Orrville	1 "
M. Mitchell, Orrville	1 "
Joseph Trimble, Orrville	1 "
W. Brinkerhoff, Wooster	1 "
McMillan & Crum, Palestine	1 "
W. G. Majors, Bellaire	1 "
H. Dandus, Bellaire	1 "
G. W. Davis, Bellaire	1 "
J. McCombs, Bellaire	1 "
John Steers, Bellaire	1 "
Geo. Wyander, Bellaire	2 "
Kellar, Bellaire	1 "
Musser & Co., Bellaire	3 "
B. McGeary, Bellaire	1 "
Orr, Williams & Co, East Liberty	1 "
Total	38 "

CATTLE.

All things considered, the market was all and even more than could reasonably have been expected; and it turned out better than many of the drovers anticipated. The number on sale, as near as we could ascertain, was about 825 head; of these 38 cars were from the west, while the balance, consisting of close on to 150 head, were driven in from the adjoining country; the quality was well up to the usual standard, though, as is always the case, the common and medium grades were considerably in the ascendancy. However, the offerings were pretty evenly divided up between the various grades, and were well suited for the butchers from which to make selections; there are, be it known, several grades of butchers, and we do not think there were many, if any, who could complain as is often done of not having been able to obtain the particular kind of stock they wanted. The best cattle, as usual, were from Chicago, while the meanest were the "tail ends" of droves from Ohio and Penna; however, there were buyers on hand to-day for all kinds, and hence, notwithstanding the inclement weather, and increased offerings trade was fairly active from the opening until the close, and at noon there were but very few cattle unsold; furthermore, there were not, that we could hear of over two or three cars taken for shipment so that it will be perceived that the butchers must have bought more cattle than usual, and we presume that as many of them bought very sparingly last Monday, in consequence of the limited supply, that this aided very much in increasing the demand to-day.

Now in regard to prices, there was, so far as we could ascertain, little or no change as compared with last Monday; some drovers reported that they obtained better prices for common stock, but this was not general; the best grades brought fully as much but no more. Prime to extra butcher cattle may be quoted at 7 to 7½c, the number sold at the outside figure was, as might be expected, very small, not exceeding half a dozen, perhaps, out of the entire 825 head, and we presume it was owing as much to the scarcity of extra stock as to the want of buyers; medium to good, 6@6¾, and there were some very nice cattle sold within the range of the last named quotations. Good 1,000@1,100 steers brought from 5¾ to 5¾; and 850 to 950 averages may be quoted at 4¾@5. There were some stock buyers in attendance, but they did not buy, not being able to pick up the kind they wanted at their prices; this class of stock is quotable at 3¾ to 4¾, according to quality and condition.

Fresh cows continue very dull; there is not much inquiry except for No. 1 and of these there are very few offering; the high price of hay tends considerably to curtail the demand, as it costs something to feed a cow with hay selling at from 1½ to 2 cts. per lb. May be quoted at $20@40 for common to good, and $50@60 for prime to extra.

James Hanlin, 10 head of fairish mixed Washington Co. stock at an average of 4¾.

M. Humes, 11 head of cows and heifers, from Beaver Co., at 4@5¼.

S. Lowenstein & Co., 21 head from Washington Co., and 10 head from Ohio; sold at 4½ to 5¾.

Eli Katz sold one car of good to extra butcher stock, from Chicago, at 6¾@7¾.

M. Flinner, 8 head of prime Butler Co. steers, weighing about 1,300 to 1,400 lbs—unsold—held at 6 cents.

Peter Sheitmantle, 47 head mixed Butler Co. stock at 3¾@6¼.

Kraus & Moonshine report 25 steers, from Chicago, at 5¾@7¼.

Lobman & Zeigler report 28 head, from Chicago and Ohio, at 5¾@6¾.

Rothchilds & Haas sold two loads mixed stock at 4@7c; shipped two cars east.

M. Kraus reports two cars of mixed stock, from Chicago, at 5¾ to 6¾.

M. Varner, 16 head from Chicago, at 5½ to 7; 30 fair to good Washington Co. stock at 4@6.

L. Shamberg sold one car of Ohio stock, on commission, at 3¾ to 5.40.

Greenwald & Kahn, 80 head of common to prime western stock at 5 to 7c.

Holmes, Laffety & Co., report 52 head of mixed Ohio stock at 5 to 6⅜.

L. Marks & Bro. report three cars of fair to prime butcher cattle, from Chicago, at 5¾@7c.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 18 head of mixed Ohio stock at 4¾ to 6c.

Orr, Williams & Co., disposed of three cars of mixed western stock.

SHEEP.

The number on sale was comparatively light, about 500, against 800 last Monday; trade opened slow, especially for common stock, and dragged all the way through, although prices were fully sustained; holders generally seemed determined that if they couldn't get what they cost that they would either hold until next Monday or else send their stock over to East Liberty; however, butchers commenced to buy pretty freely along in the day, and by noon there were but very few in the pens unsold. Prime to extra sold at from 6⅜ to 7; medium to good, 5¾@6; common to fair, 5@5¾.

M. Flinner sold 20 head of good open wool, weighing 110 lbs, at 7c.

M. Humes, 56 head of good wethers, averaging 90@95 lbs, held at 6¾.

Peter Sheitmantle sold 50 prime, averaging 110 lbs. to Tesh at 6¾; retailed 28 at an average of 6¾.

James Kerr, 51 head of mixed Washington Co. fine wool stock, at from $2.25 per head to 6 cents per lb.

Keefer & Farien report 116 Beaver Co. stock at $3.50 per head to 6¾c per lb.

Jas. Haworth sold 39 Beaver Co. wethers and ewes at 6¾c per lb; also 10 at 6c.

John Montgomery wholesaled 27 coarse wool, 80 lb sheep, at $4.25 per head.

J. H. McMillan sold 100 head of mixed Washington Co. stock at $3.50 per head to 7c per lb.

HOGS.

The supply was light, and with an average demand and in sympathy with the advance at East Liberty, prices ruled higher; we now quote at 5 to 5¾c gross, in a retail way. There were some few small lots wholesaled at 5c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial Market.

NEW YORK, February 3, 1873.

Cable advices from London report that the new five per cent. loan is ½ per cent. premium, although the books do not open until to-morrow. Subscriptions are already coming in rapidly there and here. The prospective success of the loan had a different effect on our stock market. Money was scarce, and loaned as high as 1-32 to flat, with a large business at 7 for coin, but closed at 6@7 per cent. Sterling dull; 109¾. Gold was lower, ranging at 113@113¼, closing at 113. Loans 3@5 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $47,000. The Treasury disbursed $312,000. Governments steady on moderate transactions. State bonds dull and steady, with Tennessees and Missouris higher and strong. Stocks were active, with wide fluctuations; Western Union and Erie were the great features. The former opened at 87¼, advanced to 89, broke to 87⅞ on a sale of 20,000 shares, but again advanced, the last sale being at 90. Erie advanced from 67⅛ to 68⅞, reacted to 67⅞, and advanced to 69⅜. New York Central advanced from 104⅞ to 105¾, receded to 105¼, but closed at 106⅛. Lake Shore rose from 94⅞ to 95⅞, and closed at 95¼. Northwestern common ranged from 83 to 84¾. Ohio and Mississippi from 48⅞ to 49⅞. C. C. & I. C. from 40⅛ to 41⅞, and Union Pacific from 36⅛ to 36⅞. Northwestern preferred rose from 91⅛ to 94; closed at 93. Atlantic & Pacific rose from 36⅞ to 38¾, and Pacific Mail from 71¾ to 73. Rock Island was comparatively steady at between 113¾ and 114, while Hartford and Erie were weak and lower. The whole market closed strong and active.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of '81, 120; 5-20s '62, 114⅜; do '64, 114⅜; do '65, 115¼; new '65s, 114⅝; '67, 116¼; do '68, 116⅜; new 5s, 113⅜; Ten-forties, 114¼. Currency sixes, 113¼.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 93½; Tennessee old, 82¼; do new, 82¼; Virginia new, 50; do old, 47; North Carolina old, 33; do new, 18.

STOCKS.—Canton, 100; Western Union Telegraph, 89¾; Quicksilver, 44¼; Adams Express, 98½; Wells, Fargo & Co., 84¾; American Merchants Union Express, 69; United States Express, 77¼; Pacific Mail, 72¾; New York Central, 106⅛; Erie, 66; do preferred, 80¼; Harlem, 119¾; do preferred, 126; Rock Island 110; Northwestern, 85; do preferred, 93; St. Paul, 54⅜; do preferred, 79¾; Wabash, 74; do preferred, 85; Fort Wayne, 93; Chicago & Alton, 115; do preferred, 117; Ohio & Mississippi 49; Cleveland Columbus & Cincinnati, 93½; Burlington & Quincy, 119; Lake Shore, 95¼; Panama, 41; Illinois Central, 120; Union Pacific, 36¾; Central Pacific, 102¼; Union Pacific bonds, 88¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 102¾; Hartford & Erie, 9¾.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, February 3.—Cattle the past week 7,450 against 7,400 the previous week; today 137 cars One Hundredth street; 121 Communipaw, and 47 Weehawken; making 4,716 against 4,550 last Monday; quality generally poor, though few Texans, and they are better than rough natives; prices for fat kept up to 13½c, with tops at 14c; medium 11@12½c, and poor 8@10c; Texans 10@10¾c; common cattle closed ½c lower than last week; stock all sold; bulls 4¾ cwt Ohio hoppers 9¼c; 5 cars 6¼ cwt Illinois 11¾c; 3 cars 6¼ cwt Indiana 11c; 6 cars Texans 10 cwt gross 10c, 55 lbs per cwt; 4 cars, 7 cwt, Ohio, 11@13c; 4 cars, 8 cwt, 13¾@14c; 4 cars, 7 cwt, Illinois, 11½c. Sheep: total 27,900, or 1,000 more than the previous week; to-day 10,400 and 20 cars more to come; pens full; very little trade; prices off ¼@½; common 5½c; medium 6½c; good choice 7¼@7⅝c; there is no disease, but people have not got over the afright out of scabby sheep; sales: 1 car, 76 lbs, State and 1 car, 83 lbs, Indiana, 5¾c; 1 car, 83 lbs, Ohio, 4¾c, and 1 car, 149 lbs, Massachusetts, 7¾c; 2 cars 134 lbs Canada at 8c. Hogs very strong at an advance; total receipts for the week 23,100 against 53,100 last week; only 45 cars in to-day, with 33 more due; live 5¾@5⅞c; a car 140 lbs pigs 5¾c; city dressed 5¾@6½c for heavy; 6¼c for 200 lbs; 7@7⅛c for 160 to 180 lbs, and 7¼c for pigs; western dressed 7¼@7¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 3.—Beeves in fair demand and firmer; extra Pennsylvania and western steers $8.00@8.50; choice $9; fair to good $6.50@7.50; common $4@6. Sheep in fair demand at 5@8c. Hogs in demand at $7.25. Sales 2,100 beeves, 10,000 sheep, 5,000 hogs.

New York.

NEW YORK February 3.—Cotton dull; middling upland 21¼c; sales of futures 7,900 bales, as follows: February 20¾@20 9-16c; March 20 11-16@20¾c; April 21@21 1-16c; May 21¾ 21 5-16c; June 21¾c; July 22c. Flour quiet and very firm; receipts 11,000 bbls; superfine western and State $6.40@7.25; white wheat extra $8.50@10.75; extra Ohio $7.45@8.50; St. Louis $8.00@13.50. Rye flour unchanged. Whisky a shade lower at 93¼c. Wheat firmly held; receipts 11,000 bushels; No. 3 spring $1.57@1.58; white State $1.90. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn steady, with fair business; receipts 17,000 bushels; new western mixed 66@67c; white western 55@56½c; black western 52½@54c. Western eggs firm at 49@50. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee steady; Rio 17@20c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 9@9⅝c. Molasses unchanged. Rice steady at 8¾@8¾c. Petroleum; crude 9c; refined 20@20½c. Turpentine dull at 66c. Stock of grain in warehouse is as follows: wheat 930,000 bushels; corn 3,575,000; oats 1,059,000; rye 40,000; barley 512,000; malt 174,000; peas 5,000. Provisions: mess pork dull at $14.25. Beef dull but unchanged. Cut meats steady: shoulders 5¾c. Middles quiet; long clear 7@7¼c. Lard closed steady: western steam 8¼c; kettle 8¾@8¾c. Western butter firm at 15@20c. Cheese quiet at 13½@15¼c.

Foreign.

LONDON, February 3.—Consols for money, 92¼. American securities: 5-20s of '65, 93; do of '67, 94; 10-40s, 92; Erie railway, 54. Tallow 45s 9d. Turpentine 50s.

PARIS, February 3.—Rentes 54 francs 95 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, February 3.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 10@10⅛d; Orleans 10⅛@10¼d; sales of 10,000 bales, of American 5,000 bales; speculation and export 5,000; sales of cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston during December and January at 9 15-16d. Red winter wheat 12s 2d@12s 4d. Flour 29s 6d@30s. Corn 28d. Cheese 69s. Spirits of petroleum 13@14s.

ANTWERP, February 3.—Refined petroleum 44¼f.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 3.—Cotton quiet; middling 20⅝c. Flour steady with a moderate demand at $8.25@8.50. Wheat steady with a moderate demand at $1.73@1.76. Corn firm at 41c. Rye quiet at 86@88c. Oats steady at 30@31c. Barley quiet and unchanged in every respect. Groceries firm and unchanged. Eggs dull and prices have declined to 32@33c. Provisions dull and easier at previous quotations. Mess pork nominally unchanged. Lard dull; steam 7¼c; kettle held at 8c. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 4¼c; clear rib sides 6¼c; clear rib sides 6¾c, all fully cured. Bacon steady: shoulders 4@4¼c; clear rib sides 6c. Hams: sales of 15 lbs., average at 9¼c. Hogs firm at $4.40@4.75; principal sales at $4.60@4.65; receipts 2,100. Whisky steady at 88c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 3.—Flour quiet and firm; light stock and lack of transportation checks the trade. Wheat steady with a moderate demand: No. 1 Milwaukee $1.32@1.33; No. 2 do. $1.25; No 3 do. $1.11@1.12. Corn: demand fair and market firm; No. 2 mixed 30¼@30⅜c; rejected 27½c. Oats steady; No. 2 25¼@25⅜c; rejected 22¼@22¾c. Rye dull, but unchanged; No. 2 68@68½c. Barley dull and prices a shade lower; fall No. 2 71@71½c. Provisions quiet and weak. Mess pork nominal, at $12.50. Lard steady, at 7¾c spot. Meats in fair demand. Green meats steady; shoulders 15 lbs. average, 5¾c; short rib middles 5⅝c; hams 8¾@8¾c, for 20 to 16 lbs. average. Dressed hogs quiet and weak; light $5; heavy $4.60@4.65. Whisky quiet and weak, nominally 87½c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 3.—Business was fairly active with agents, but jobbers' distributions were unsatisfactory for the season, and mainly confined to staple domestic goods. The market for brown, bleached and colored cottons was very strong at unchanged quotations. Chocolate and medium colored prints were in good request, and ginghams have an improving tendency. Hamilton & Co. are showing their new spring delaines. Woolens were quiet in first hands. Foreign goods were in rather good demand from importers, but the jobbing demand was light.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 3.—Cotton: demand light but holders firmer; low middling 18½c. Wheat dull and prices drooping; No 2 spring $1.34½@1.34¾. Corn dull and prices have declined at 31¾c. Oats dull but unchanged; No 2 29c. Rye firm at 78@79c. Whisky dull at 89c. Mess pork $13. Bulk meats: shoulders 4¼c; clear rib sides 6¾@7c. Bacon steady; shoulders 4¾c; clear rib sides 7¾c. Lard saleable at 7¼c. Hogs firm at $3.90@4.30; mostly $4.00@4.10. Cattle quiet; common to choice Texan $2.00@4.50; do native cows and heifers $1.00@4.00.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 3.—Cotton steady; low middling 19c. Flour firm; extra family $7.50; fancy $9.25. Wheat firm at $1.70@1.75. Corn 42c. Oats 30@31c. Rye 85@90c. Provisions steady; demand good and prices unchanged. Mess pork $13. Bacon: shoulders 5⅜@5¾c; clear rib sides 7⅛@7¼c; sugar cured hams 12½@13c. Lard 8@8¾@9@9¼c. Bulk meats: shoulders 4¼c; clear rib sides 6¼@6⅜c; clear sides 6¾@7c; hams 9¼@10c. Whisky strong; supply not equal to the demand; at 88@89c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 3.—Sugar in good demand; inferior 7¼@7¾c; fair to fully fair 8@9c; prime 9¼@9⅞c. Molasses in good demand; common 35@55c; fair to choice 60@70c. Cotton quiet; sales 4,000 bales; good ordinary 18¼c; low middling 19c; middling 19⅝c; middling Orleans 19¾c; receipts 9,560 bales; exports to Liverpool 11,579; to Bremen 3,085; to Revel, Russia, 1,440; to New York 1,710; stock 203,440.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 3.—Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat: demand fair and prices advanced; amber Michigan $1.79; No 2 red $1.75. Corn steady with a moderate demand; high mixed spot 38¾c; seller March 40¼c; seller June 45@45¼c; low mixed 38¼c. Barley dull and prices are nominal. Dressed hogs $5.00@5.10. Clover seed $4.50. Mess pork $12.75. Lard held at 7¾c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 3.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firm: red $1.80@2.00; amber $2.10@2.25. Corn firm: mixed 44@45c. Rye 90@98c. Provisions quiet and steady. Bulk Meats: shoulders 5¼c; rib sides 6¾c. Bacon: shoulders 6¼c; rib sides 8c; clear rib sides 8¼c. Mess pork $14.25@14.50. Lard 8@8¼c. Hams 12½@15c. Butter: western firm, with a good demand; choice roll 26@28c. Whisky 93½c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; No 2 Milwaukee $1.32. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No 2 26½c. Corn steady with a moderate demand; No 2 mixed 36c. Rye: demand fair and prices advanced; No 1 67½c. Barley dull and prices nominal; fall No 2 98c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA February 3.—Flour dull and weak; extra $6.00@7.00. Wheat very quiet; western red $1.90@1.94; amber $1.95@2.00. Rye: nothing doing. Corn in fair demand; yellow 60c. Oats dull at 49@50c. Provisions firmly held. Mess pork $14.00@14.25. Hams in pickle 10½@10¾c. Petroleum: crude 14¼c; refined 20c. Whisky dull at 93c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 3.—Cotton dull but unchanged; low middling 18¼c. Flour: demand good at full prices; extra family $7.50@9.50. Wheat $1.75@1.90. No rye or barley in the market. Provisions firm. Bulk meats: shoulders 5¼c; clear rib sides 7¼c; clear ribs 8¾c. Sugar cured hams 13½c. Hogs scarce and firm at $4.00@4.35.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 3.—Cotton dull and prices have declined; good ordinary 18c; low middling 19c. Flour: demand good at $6.50@10.50. Corn meal dull at $3.20. Oats none here. Hay scarce and firm at $40. Bran $23.50. Bulk meats easier at 5¼@7¾c. Lard quiet and unchanged in every respect at 8½@9¼c.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 3.—Flour: demand good: $5.50@9.50. Wheat firm; $1.60@1.75. Corn: demand fair and market firm; 30@34c. Provisions strong. Bulk meats: shoulders 4¼c; clear rib sides 6¼c. Bacon: shoulders 5¼c; clear rib sides 8c. Lard 8c. Sugar cured hams 12@12½c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 3.—Flour firmer with an upward tendency. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; No 1 red $1.75; No 2 do $1.70. Corn and oats quiet and unchanged in every respect. Refined petroleum quiet; standard white, car lots, 17½c; trade lots 18@18½c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, February 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat steady; extra $2; No 1 $1.93. Corn steady with a moderate demand; yellow 42c. Clover seed $5.50. Dressed hogs $5.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, February 3.—Wheat scarce and firm. Corn dull at 44c. Barley higher; Bay Quinte held at $1.10.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—1 car wheat, Marshall K & Co; 2 do do bbls, Duncan & T; 3 do do, Central Ref Co; 1 do lumber, Heath & S; 1 do paper, R McCune; 4 bbls wine L J Blanchard; 5 do oil, Freeman & B; 3 do flour, J Matthews; 12 do do, Atlas Works; 20 do do, Miller Bro; 10 do do, W B Neal; 4 do apples, J O'Brien; 100 bxs candles, 58 bgs c seed, Dilworth Bro; 38 do do, H Rea Jr; 3 tubs butter, A Barnett; 33 crocks a do, Loh & C; 3 box organs, S P Norton; 37 sks wheat, 16 do rye, W Welsh & Co; 38 do do, 159 do oats, S B Floyd; 96 do do, J Graham; 3 cks cheese, J A Graff; 2 rolls leather, W Flaccus & Son.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—1 car b iron, Keystone B Co; 34 cars coal, Armstrong D & Co; 127 do do, N Y & C G C Co; 27 do do, Sable Coal Co; 1 do clay, Star F B Co; 1 do grain, Scott & G; 208 carboys acid, Pgh A Works; 5 rolls leather, Graham & S; 3 bxs p'so, H Torrance; 3 do do, J Henderson Bro; 1 do g ware, Union Glass Co; 5 do pink, 11 kegs do, J P Orr & Co; 200 o bbls, Eclipse O Compy.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—200 bbls flour, F W Jenkins Bro; 200 do do, Hitchcock McC & Co; 100 do do, T C Jenkins; 100 do do, Watt L & Co; 100 do do, D Wallace; 40 sks do, H Gerwig; 240 do do, 40 bbls do, J Seibert; 100 do d peaches, 15 kgs butter, 1 car hay, Voigt M & Co; 1 do do, Schnellbach & Co; 188 sks barley, J Rhodes; 50 trcs lard, F Sellers & Co; 710 slabs spelter, Moorhead & Co; 165 sks oats, Hodgens McC & Co; 120 bxs g ware, Gallinger & Co; 175 do g do, J P Smith & Son; 4 kgs butter, J O'Brien; 170 bgs oats, McHenry & H; 18 do bw flour, J Porterfield; 4 bbls eggs, Loh & C; 3 do butter, 11 do d apples, Auerbach & W; 26 gls-s Wm Flaccus & Son; 1 bg butter, 14 hlf bbls do, W H Graff & Co; 24 casks rivets, W P Townsend; 6 kgs a butter, Head C & Co; 97 g hides, J Callery & Co; 9 bdls r chairs, H Berger; 49 bxs cheese, E Moye & Co; 8 doz brooms, A C White head; 19 do do, Curry & M; 80 hides, 3 bulls skins, G Kann.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—40 sks flour, 100 bbls do, T C Jenkins; 100 do do, Seghmyer & V; 10 do l oil, J H Parker; 10 do do, B L Fahnestock; 40 do whisky, M McCullough & Co; 1 car stuff, Beckert & Co; 15 tcs hams, R Owens; 5 bbls sugar, M W Rankin & Bro; 2 do do, Shipten & W; 3 do tobacco, A Schaub; 1 do do, M Heyl; 5 do do, R W Jenkinson.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—1 car oats, Black & H; 1 do b do, G Stewart; 1 do staves, H Cordier; 1 do lime, Johnson & Co; 4 do l stone, Isabella F Co; 1 do m feed, R Knox & Son; 1 do e corn, M Steel & Son; 38 bales hay, Spear & G; 170 bags barley, M Heckleman & Co; 60 do oats, G A Cawry; 40 sks meal, J Irwin; 40 do flour, 40 do meal, J S Brown; 40 do flour, 10 bbls do, Beckfield & N; 3 sks meal, R Carson; 10 do do, 20 do flour, G F Comley; 4 cse coffins, Harper & Co; 1 box game, 1 do butter, S Moon; 10 g hides, Keifer S & Co; 4 cars wheat, Gilmore & Co; 250 pigs lead, Armstrong F & Co; 200 do do, T H Nevin & Co; 35 do do, Stewart & Son; 2 cases cigars, R & W Jenkinson; 4 do do, W H Park; 1½ bbl varnish, D W Huntsman & Co; 4 bbls wire, F W Gerdis; 6 bbls mdse, C H Morlege.

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ja24

RIVER NEWS.

The weather moderated Sunday night, and early yesterday morning it commenced to sleet; this was subsequently succeeded by rain which continued all day, and the indications at this writing are considered favorable for an early resumption of navigation. Thermometer at 5 P. M. 38; wind south-east. However, the weather is very changeable, and it may turn cold again within the next twenty-four hours—perhaps before this paper is delivered to its patrons to-day: it has been a hard winter on steamboatmen—navigation has not been so much impeded for several years.

—The Nashville Union, of Wednesday, says: John Harper yesterday purchased one-sixth interest in the Ella Hughes for eight hundred and fifty dollars cash. He gave a check on the Trader's bank for the amount, but when the check was presented for payment the bearer was informed that the bank was closed. The trade was of course cancelled. We have been informed that one of our steamboatmen had a considerable amount of money deposited in the Trader's bank.

—Capt. Dowler, at Beardstown, has received a telegram from Pittsburgh stating that several Ohio river men would come forward to see his wheel in operation. He answered that his wheel could not operate in the river when it was frozen over solid with ice feet thick.

—C. H. Arthur, of Nashville, has a picture of the old Ellen Kirkman in his office. This was a double engine, upper cabin, side wheel steamboat, that ran between Nashville and New Orleans in 1837.

—Capt. John A. Williamson has chartered the New State to take the place of the defunct Emma Graham, in the Parkersburg and Gallipolis trade.

—The Bossier arrived at Jefferson, Texas, on the 20, and was greeted with the firing of a cannon and a grand display of fire-works, she being the first arrival.

—Mr. Huggar, Senator in the Kentucky legislature, has introduced a bill to appropriate $200,000 to lock and dam the Cumberland river.

—Cotton from Camden to New Orleans is carried at $2 per bale.

[For Latest River News see First Page.]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Speedily Cured.—All Forms of Venereal, Private and Nervous disease at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.
Syphilis, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhea, seminal weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory, and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicines supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.
This Institute was established for the express purpose of supplying the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and is not to be classed with the numerous quacks and impostors that infest all large cities. The proprietors have made the treatment of Private and special diseases the study of their lives, and can refer to thousands all over the country that have been benefitted and cured by their treatment. No matter how difficult or long standing your case may be, if curable, after a personal examination they will frankly tell you; remember, they have cured many cases given up by other physicians.
Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible, it is best to visit the city for personal consultation, or address:
GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays by appointment.
au14:w83-d&S

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Drs. Jordan and Davieson,
Beg to inform their friends, patients and the public generally, that owing to the increase of practice they are compelled, reluctantly, to discontinue their branch office in this city, and in future are to be consulted only at their HEAD OFFICE,
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Pacific Express	2:50am	Mail Train	1:55am
Mail Train	7:45am	Fast Line	1:55am
Chicago Express	12:20pm	Pittsburgh Ex.	8:00am
Cincinnati Ex.	1:16pm	Cincinnati Ex.	8:40am
Phila. Ex.	5:20pm	Southern Ex.	12:40pm
Fast Line	8:50pm	Pacific Express	1:10pm
LOCAL.		Way Passenger	9:50pm
Wall's No. 1	6:40am	LOCAL.	
Wilkinsb'g Ac. No. 1	7:05am	Wall's No. 1	6:30am
Wall's No. 2	10:25am	Brinton Accom. No. 1	7:30am
Wall's No. 3	11:45am	Wilkinsb'g Ac. No. 1	8:20am
Wilkinsb'g Ac. No. 2	2:40pm	Wall's No. 2	9:10am
Wall's No. 4	3:50pm	Johnstown Ac.	10:10am
Johnstown Ac.	4:30pm	Wall's No. 3	1:45pm
Brinton Accom. No. 1	4:50pm	Wall's No. 4	3:20pm
Brinton Accom. No. 2	5:40pm	Wilkinsb'g Ac. No. 2	4:45pm
Wall's No. 5	6:15pm	Wall's No. 5	5:35pm
Brinton Accom. No. 3	9:20pm	Brinton Accom. No. 2	6:50pm
Wall's Ac. No. 6	11:05pm	Brinton Accom. No. 3	7:25pm
		Brinton Accom. No. 4	11:10pm

Chicago Express, Cincinnati Express, Fast Line and Brinton Accommodation No. 3 leave daily. Pacific Express daily, except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

PACIFIC EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 2:50 A. M., arrives at Harrisburg 11:40 A. M.; Philadelphia 3:30 P. M.; Baltimore 3:00 P. M.; Washington 5:40 P. M.; New York 6:34 P. M.

CHICAGO EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 12:20 P. M., arrives Harrisburg 10:20 P. M., Philadelphia 2:30 A. M., New York 6:19 A. M.

CINCINNATI EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 1:16 P. M.; arrives at Harrisburg 10:45 P. M.; Philadelphia 2:50 A. M.; Baltimore 2:15 A. M.; Washington 5:00 A. M.; New York, 6:10 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, leaving Pittsburgh at 5:20 P. M., arrives at Harrisburg 2:55 A. M.; Philadelphia 6:55 A. M.; New York, 10:14 A. M.

FAST LINE, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:50 P. M., arrives at Harrisburg 5:45 A. M.; Philadelphia 9:50 A. M.; Baltimore 9:00 A. M.; Washington 11:30 A. M.; New York, 12:24 P. M.

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:10 A. M., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 A. M. Returning, leave Pittsburgh at 12:30 P. M. and arrives at Wall's Station at 1:50 P. M.; Leave Pittsburgh at 9:20 P. M.; arrive at Brinton's at 10:30 P. M.

CITY TICKET OFFICE.

For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a City Ticket Office at No. 78 Fifth avenue, corner of Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal stations can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening, at the same rates as are charged at the depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by the Excelsior Baggage Express Co. on orders left at the office.

For further information, apply to
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. de23

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. On and after Monday, December 23, 1872, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will leave from and arrive at the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City as follows, (Allegheny time):

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Springdale No. 1	6:35am	Mail	6:50am
Freeport No. 1	8:35am	Freeport No. 1	9:35am
Express	10:35am	Claremont Ac.	11:10am
Claremont Ac.	1:05pm	Express	2:10pm
Freeport No. 2	3:40pm	Springdale No. 1	3:20pm
Mail	5:45pm	Freeport No. 2	4:45pm
Springdale No. 2	8:25pm	Springdale No. 2	6:20pm

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 8:20 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P. M., and arrives at Freeport at 3:00 P. M.

The 6:50 A. M. train and 2 10 P. M. train from Allegheny City make direct connection for Butler.

For further information see time table, which can be obtained at the ticket office.

Through Tickets to all important stations on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad.
A. J. CASSATT, Gen. Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From December 22, 1872, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58am	Pacific Express	2:33am
Cl. & Wh'g M'l.	6:53am	Wheeling Ex.	10:58am
Erie & Yo. Ex.	7:13am	Chicago Express	11:58am
Chicago Mail	7:23am	Ch. & St. L. Ex.	4:58pm
Chicago Express	9:23am	Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	3:53pm
Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	1:28pm	Erie & Yo. Ex.	5:33pm
Pacific Express	1:42pm	Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	8:33pm
Wheeling Ex.	4:38pm	Chicago Mail	8:23pm
Erie Express	4:38pm	Erie Express	11:18pm
DEPART FROM ALLEGH'Y.		ARRIVE IN ALLEGHENY.	
Beaver Falls Ac.	6:38am	Leetsdale Accom	6:53am
Leetsdale Accom	10:23am	Beaver Falls Ac.	8:08am
Leetsdale Accom	12:08pm	Enon Accom	8:58am
New Castle Ac.	1:08pm	New Castle Ac.	10:22am
Enon Accom	3:48pm	Leetsdale Accom	12:53pm
Leetsdale Accom	5:28pm	Beaver Falls Ac.	2:23pm
Beaver Falls Ac.	6:28pm	Leetsdale Accom	4:38pm
Leetsdale Accom	10:43pm	Leetsdale Accom	7:33pm
Fair Oaks Sunday church	12:42pm	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:58am

Pacific Express leaves daily. Chicago Express arrives daily.

Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted. Pacific Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.

All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.
de23

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, Pan-Handle Route.

After December 23, 1872, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh time.

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58am	Southern Ex.	2:33am
Columbus Mail	7:18am	McDonald Ac.	6:38am
Wash. Accom	8:48am	Wash. Accom	8:28am
Pacific Express	9:23am	Steubenville Ac.	9:38am
McDonald Ac.	12:03pm	Cincinnati Ex.	12:28pm
Southern Ex.	2:13pm	McDonald Ac.	4:13pm
Steubenville Ac.	4:28pm	Columbus Mail	6:03pm
McDonald Ac.	6:13pm	Fast Line	8:28pm
Sunday Church train	1:13pm	Sunday Church train	10:03am

2:13 pm Southern Express will leave daily.

12:28 pm Cincinnati Express will arrive daily.

All other Trains will run daily, except Sundays.

Trains on Chartiers Railroad will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Washington Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:48 am and Steubenville Accommodation leaving Pittsburgh at 4:28 pm, returning will connect at Mansfield with Washington Accommodation due in Pittsburgh at 8:18 am, and Mail Train due in Pittsburgh at 6:03 pm.

Sleeping Cars, without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.
de23

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON & BALTIMORE RAILWAY—CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE. On and after Sunday, Dec. 9, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, as follows, city time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
McKeesport Ac. No. 1	6:30am	McKeesport Accomm'n No. 1	6:40am
Through Mail	6:55am	West Newton Ac.	8:25am
Mixed Way	9:00am	Confluence Ac.	10:45am
McKeesport Accomm'n No. 2	11:10am	McKeesport Accomm'n No. 2	12:10pm
Confluence Ac.	3:25pm	McKeesport Ac. No. 3	2:05pm
West Newton Ac.	4:35pm	Mixed Way	3:20pm
McKeesport Accomm'n No. 3	5:25pm	Through Mail	5:55pm
McKeesport Accomm'n No. 4	6:15pm	McKeesport Accomm'n No. 4	7:45pm
Braddocks Ac.	11:00pm	Braddocks Ac.	12:30am
*Church Train	1:00pm	*Church Train	10:05am

* Sunday only.

All other trains daily except Sunday.

Through Mail and Confluence Accommodation make connection at Broad Ford and Connellsville for Mt. Pleasant and Uniontown.

THROUGH MAIL MAKES CONNECTIONS AT BRIDGEPORT FOR BEDFORD SPRINGS.

CENTRAL TICKET OFFICE.

For the convenience of citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore Railway Company have opened a Central Ticket Office at 43 Fifth avenue, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, in First National Bank Building, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to all points on the line of the P., W. & B. Railway can be procured, at any hour of the day or evening at same rates as are charged at Depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by the Armstrong Baggage Express, on orders left at this office.

For further information apply to
W. B. BROBST,
Passenger Agent, No. 43 Fifth avenue,
Or the Depot, cor. Grant and Water streets,
E. K. HYNDMAN,
General Superintendent,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
de11

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3, 1872, THREE THROUGH TRAINS daily, (except Sunday) will leave and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions and Central and Western New York.

	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Day Express	12:50pm	5:00pm
Night Express	9:10pm	6:10am
Buffalo	7:40am	8:10pm
Brady's Bend Accommoda'n	3:20pm	10:20am
First Soda Works Accom'on	9:10pm	5:45pm
Second Soda Works Acom'n	5:55pm	8:25am
First Hulton Accommodation	6:50am	9:00am
Second Hulton Accommoda'n	11:00am	2:00pm
Third Hulton Accommoda'n	4:35pm	7:15pm
Fourth Hulton Accommoda'n	10:50pm	6:40am

A Special Sunday train leaves Pittsburgh at 7:40am, arriving at Parker's at 11:40 am, and returning, leaves Parker's at 4:25 pm and arriving at Pittsburgh at 8:10 pm, stopping at all stations for passengers.

Church train to and from Soda Works (Sundays) arrives at Pittsburgh 9:30 am and leaves at 12:50 pm.

Express trains stop only at principal points.

Accommodation trains stop at all stations.

Pullman Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on night Express trains. Baggage checked through to destination.

Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets, and Local Tickets can be procured at the Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue, and in the Union Depot.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen. Sup't., Pittsburgh.
JAS. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.
no4

HARDWARE.

Oscar F. Lamm & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
HUBS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
CARRIAGE AND GENERAL HARDWARE,
Spokes, Felloes, Shafts and Poles,
No. 40 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
ja28:128

M. WHITMORE, THOS. H. LANE, CHAS. T. NEALE, C. H. NEALE, JNO. D. CHERRY.
Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
Sign of the Anvil.
No 50 WOOD STREET
PITTSBURGH.
ap16:p47

ENGINEERING.

JOHN J. ENDRES,
Mining and Civil Engineer,
Manufacturer of Machinery for
Mining and Smelting Purposes.
SPECIALTY: Patent Coal and Ore Crushing and Washing Machines, builder of improved Coke Ovens, and Machinery for discharging the same.
Office and Works, South Pittsburgh.

LEATHER.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.
128 SECOND AVENUE.
1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
400 " Springfield Oak Sole;
100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved brands,
with a full assortment of Saddlers and Shoemaker's stocks, wholesale and retail.
no8

STAINED GLASS.
MARSHALL & STEEL,
Manufacturers of Stained, Enameled and Embossed Glass, for churches, steamboats, halls, dwellings, &c.
No. 72 Third Avenue near Market Street
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN T. BROWN..........W. H. BASSETT.
Bassett & Brown,
HOUSE, SIGN AND FRESCO PAINTERS,
Graining and Glazing. No. 27 SIXTH AVENUE
Pittsburgh, Pa. Churches, Parlors, &c., &c. done the best manner, on most rea

HOME NEWS.

To Our Agents.

We send to-day, to all our agents, a statement of their account to Saturday last, and ask their attention to the same. We hope those who have neglected to settle their January 1st account, will remit at once, as we intend cutting off all who do not pay up promptly at the end of each month.

Man Killed.

Yesterday afternoon, a man named Patrick Stack, was killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Wall's station. The deceased was employed by the Railroad Company as repairman, and was struck by a locomotive while walking on the track, and almost instantly killed. Stack was a brother of policeman Stack of this city, and leaves a wife and one child. He was forty years of age, and lived at Wall's Station.

Library Hall To-night.

We can assure our readers that they will find rare enjoyment in the lecture by Miss Francis E. Willard, which is to be given in Library Hall to-night. Miss Willard is an authoress of considerable note, and as a writer of pure English has, perhaps, no superior among the female writers of America. Her lecture when given before a Chicago audience was universally pronounced to be one of the finest platform discourses that had been given in the city during the season—a judgment which we think all Pittsburghers who hear her to-night will ratify. The title "The New Chivalry" is suggestive of an intellectual entertainment of the highest order.

The Concert.

The Patti-Concert last evening, at Library Hall, was very largely attended, notwithstanding the excessive inclemency of the weather. An accident on the railroad detained the troupe about one hour, but the audience was fully compensated for awaiting the late arrival of the distinguished artistes. The exquisite melody that pours from Patti's throat is a rare treat. Miss Cary's voice was good and even more enjoyable than on the occasion of the previous concerts of this troupe. Signor Mario displayed the charms of his wonderful voice and yet more wonderful method. Signor Scolara sang in a manner to elicit universal praise from all. It is sufficient to say of M'lle Carreno and M. Sauret that they strengthened the remarkably good impressions made on their last visit.

In a Sewer.

This morning about one o'clock officers Lions and Lander were attracted by loud cries for "help," in the vicinity of the "Point," and on going to the corner of Short alley and Second avenue, whence the cries proceeded, they found a man had fallen into an open sewer about eight feet deep, and containing nearly four feet of mud and water. The officers secured a rope and with considerably difficulty succeeded in drawing him out. He presented a miserable spectacle, entirely covered with mud and almost frozen. His name is Robert Shaw, and he is employed as a 'bus driver for the Excelsior Omnibus Company. He was perfectly sober at the time, but the accident is explained by the fact of there being no lamp at the place named.

Mortuary Report.

Dr. W. Snively, physician to the Board of Health, reports the following interments in this city for the week ending February 2, 1873: Intemperance, 1; consumption, 8; convulsions, 1; cerebro spinal meningitis, 3; congestion of brain, 2; congestion of lungs, 1; diptheria, 2; debility, 4; diarrhoea, 1; disease of the heart, 1; dysentery, 2; emphysema, 1; erysipelas, 1; fever catarrhal, 2; scarlet fever, 1; typhoid fever, 2; haemorrhage from lungs, 1; haemorrhage from bowels, 1; inflammation of bowels, 3; inflammation of brain and meningitis, 1; inflammation of lungs, 4; inflammation of peritoneum, 1; inanition, 1; kidneys, 1; marasmus, 1; premature birth, 1; scrofula, 1; tabes mesenterica, 1; unknown, 1; still births, 5

Of the above there were: Under 1 year, 14; from 1 to 2, 2; 2 to 5, 5; 5 to 10, 4; 10 to 15, 1; 20 to 30, 7; 30 to 40, 4; 40 to 50, 2; 50 to 60, 6; 60 to 70, 3; 70 to 80, 3; 80 to 90, 1. Males, 22; females, 29; white, 51; colored, 1; total, 52.

The Addresses at City Hall To-night.

Maj. Gen. James B. Steadman, of Ohio, and Capt. J. R. Slayton, of the U. S. Engineers, will address the people at City Hall to-night, as stated elsewhere in these columns. Gen. Steadman was prominently engaged in the military campaigns of the southwest, where he was conspicuous for his gallantry. The General has the reputation of being a most interesting and effective public speaker. We have not had an opportunity to hear him in public, but we have, in repeated private audiences, found him overflowing with memories of his campaigns, and of incidents of a varied experience in the South. We doubt whether an intelligent audience could, in any other way, spend an evening more delightfully than to listen to his recountal of anecdotes of his encounters and rencounters with Southern men and Southern women during the progress of the war. Judging from his very fine conversational talent, we predict that the company at City Hall to-night will have a rich and enjoyable repast. The address is to be delivered in the interest of the National Soldiers and Sailors Monumental Association, for which Captain Slayton is a special agent. It is contemplated to erect a monument in the National Cemetery at Chatanooga, where seventeen thousand Northern soldiers, many of them from Pennsylvania, are buried. Gen. Steadman himself, a native of Pennsylvania, has a laudable zeal in this cause, and we hope he will be greeted by a crowded hall. The character of the speakers and the noble object should combine to make the occasion a complete success.

FELL DOWN STAIRS.

A Narrow Escape—A Woman Falls Down Stairs and Breaks Her Arm.

Last evening Mrs. McMara, residing at the head of Boyle street, Allegheny, was coming down stairs with a pail on one arm and holding a child in her other arm, when she tripped and fell to the foot of the flight. In falling she grasped the child closely, and thus prevented it from being injured, although she herself had her right forearm broken, and suffered otherwise from the shock.

Dr. Walter Ure was called in and re-set the fractured limb. The child also suffered considerably from the shock, but no serious consequences are apprehended.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

The Returns for January.

The county officers yesterday in accordance with the provisions of the fee bill, made their returns to Controller Warner as follows:

Coroner West	$ 120 60
District Attorney Bayne	1,066 30
Clerk of Orphan's Court	240 75
Register Gray	464 68
Recorder Richardson	2,563 50

The Sheriff and Clerk of Courts will have their returns in to-day—their list not having been fully complete. The returns from the Sheriff's office show a great falling off, and it is stated will not be sufficient to pay the salaries.

JACOB IN THE SHADE.

A Singular Suit—A Patient Domestic—Fourteen Years of Unrequited Toil.

A suit of a somewhat singular character was entered in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, the facts of which completely throw that ancient worthy Jacob into the shade. The complainant was one Margaret Zollinger, a gentlewoman, fair, fat and not far from forty, who set forth in her complaint that she had been employed as domestic for "seven hundred and seventy-eight weeks" by John Bartley, commencing her service January 1, 1858, and that during that time she had never received any compensation for her toil. After thus faithfully serving her master for nearly fifteen years, she began to feel anxious in regard to remuneration, and assisted by her father, at last entered suit to recover $2,334—this being at the rate of three dollars per week.

The delinquent employer was notified of the proceedings against him, and the case, when it comes up for trial, will likely afford some valuable information—not the least of which will be the limit at which woman's patience is exhausted.

PAUPERS AT THE WORK HOUSE.

Too Much of a Good Thing—The Matter to be Called to the Attention of the Courts.

An interesting question in regard to the Work House will come before the Courts some day this week. It seems that committing magistrates have been in the practice of sending vagrants to the institution who were vagrants simply because they were unable to work. Under this arrangement there has been collected at Claremont sixty to seventy convicts who should have been sent to the almshouse rather than to an institution that is designed only for those criminals who are able to perform some manual labor. The Board of Managers have been remonstrating against the practice, but as the committing magistrates did not see the matter in the same light, and thought it was hardly their business to discriminate upon such points, the remonstrances were not heeded. The Managers, therefore, propose to have the matter amicably settled by bringing it up before the Court and having a distinct regulation made for the present cases, and for all future ones. If the Court decides that the present number of sixty belongs to the pauper list, then they will be sent from the work house to the different almshouses, which should receive them, and all future cases be disposed of in accordance with the ruling of the Court.

THE COAL EXCHANGE.

Meeting Yesterday—Considering the Question of the McKeesport Bridge.

A meeting of the Coal Exchange was held yesterday afternoon at the office of Messrs. Joseph Walton & Co., No. 134 Water street. President N. J. Bigley occupied the chair, and L. N. Bunton acted Secretary. The meeting had been called to consider the matter of the bridge at McKeesport, a question which, at present, is occasioning considerable discussion among the river men and coal dealers.

The bridge was intended, originally, to be built at a heighth of sixty feet, but the heighth was afterwards reduced to forty feet, and despite the protests of the river men the State Senate has passed the bill granting the reduction of twenty feet. The question occasioned warm discussion at the meeting yesterday, all the members expressing themselves as very strongly opposed to reducing the heighth whatever. After considerable discussion a series of resolutions was offered and adopted, opposing the reduction of the heighth of the bridge, and asking the members of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg to use all honorable means against the measure.

A motion was made to appoint a committee to visit Harrisburg to oppose the bill, but it was finally concluded best to postpone this for the present. Other meetings of the Exchange will be held soon, when the question will be further considered, and a committee will probably be appointed.

South-Side Horror.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION

Seven Men Killed and Fourteen Wounded.

A SCENE OF TERRIBLE CONSTERNATION.

A Battery of Four Boilers Explode.

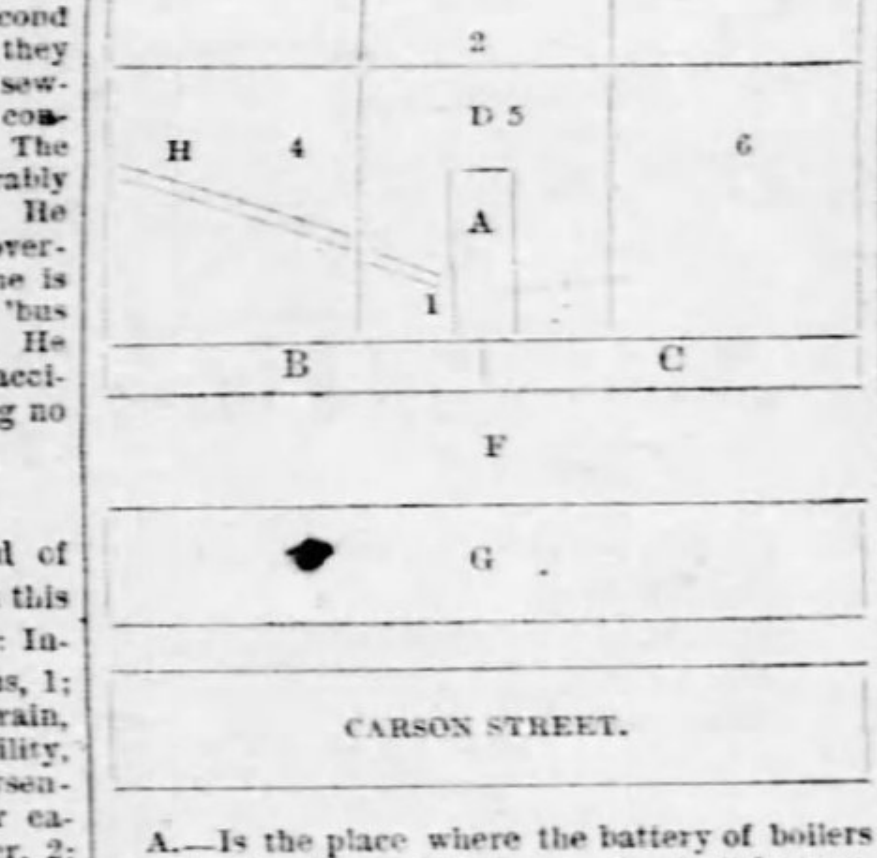
THE AMERICAN IRON WORKS PARTIALLY DESTROYED.

Miraculous Escapes, Incidents and Scenes.

It becomes our painful duty to lay before our readers this morning, the harrowing details of one of the most terrible explosions that has ever become our duty to chronicle. It occurred at the American Iron Works, Brownstown, (South Side), about ten o'clock yesterday morning. When the report of the accident spread through the city the intensest excitement was occasioned, reports that a number were killed and thirty or forty wounded gained rapid currency. Unfortunately, the rumors of the killed were but too true, and the least exaggerated. Seven men were ushered into eternity without a moments warning; and there were about fourteen wounded more or less. Two of them will probably die.

In order to more fully explain the details of the explosion, we herewith append a diagram of the scene of the accident.

DIAGRAM.



A.—Is the place where the battery of boilers stood. B.—The nail factory. C.—Bolt factory. D.—The portion of the new mill demolished. E.—And surrounding sections; the balance of new mill divided in six parts, as being numbered and used as six different mills. F.—Open space. G.—The old mill on Carson street. H.—the track used for carrying the coal to the dump for the boilers. I.—Represents the dump. By noting the above a good idea may be obtained of how the mill stood before this terrible occurrence. The works are owned by Messrs. Jones & Laughlins, and were burned down on the 24th of February, 1872, nearly one year ago.

THE EXPLOSION.

The boilers had been placed in position about a year ago, and had been in use previous to that nearly five years. They were located half way between the old and new mills and immediately at the end of the bolt and nail factories, dividing them, and facing south. The part of the new mill demolished is marked D. No. 5. This was about fifty feet square, and was completely destroyed. The nail and bolt factories were torn away to the distance of some thirty feet, but the machinery nearly escaped intact. There was hardly a vestige of the boiler house left. The boilers were in a battery of four, and they exploded simultaneously.

THE EFFECT WAS TERRIBLE.

Windows were torn out of houses in the vicinity, pieces of flying debris were carried in every direction, making sad havoc wherever they struck. The force of the explosion was felt for nearly a half mile, and the report of it was terrific.

THE GREATEST EXCITEMENT

prevailed as soon as the report was heard. People hurried in every direction. The workmen were panic-stricken. For a few moments they could scarcely realize their position. They rushed madly for doors and windows, endeavoring to make their escape from what they at the moment thought, instant death. To add to this terrible chaos, came the shrieks of

WOMEN AND CHILDREN

looking for their husbands and fathers, some crying, others praying. The scene was indeed one to appal the stoutest heart. There were many slightly injured by flying splinters, pieces of brick and flying debris generally; but most of them are such that they will never make them known, and are scarcely worth the name of injury. After a short time the terror seemed to have subsided, and the men engaged in the various portions of the mills fell to work to clear away the ruins, and endeavor to find those that were buried beneath.

A SICKENING SIGHT

Here presented itself, and as the various bodies of the unfortunates were recovered the greatest consternation prevailed. The gates were closed and efforts made to keep the crowd from rushing in, and impede the work of recovering the dead. Mr. Jones, one of the proprietors, was upon the scene, superintending and doing all in his power to allay anxiety and care for the wounded.

NAMES OF THE KILLED.

Charles Offee, aged 35, married, leaves a wife and three children; was employed as a coal dumper.

Michael Reynolds, single, age 27, dumper.

Barney McCurry, age 17, single, dumper.

Thos. McCauly, age 19, single, dumper.

Patrick Howley, married, leaves a wife and three children. He was employed as a laborer on the track marked H, carrying the coal in a car from the mines to the dumps, which are near to the boilers. In the same capacity was employed John Sheehan, age 26, single; Anton Bakish, a Polander, age 40, and a single man, residing by himself, was employed in shoveling coal to the firemen at the boilers. The dumpers were employed simply in dumping the coal from the cars as it was brought to them, into a dump, from which it was shoveled to the firemen at the boilers. These men all were employed in the immediate vicinity of the boilers.

The cause of the explosion is as yet unexplained. The Coroner's investigation may, however, develop the cause. As soon as the bodies were recovered they were carried off on stretchers. The scene that followed upon their recognition was harrowing in the extreme. At two o'clock all the bodies were recovered. After that, however, rumors were afloat that more were beneath the ruins, but up to six o'clock last evening, no additional bodies were found.

THE INJURED.

A correct list of the wounded was hard to obtain as many of those injured were so slight that they did not make them known, and were hardly worth the name. A great many too were exaggerated, and as they were dilated upon by new-comers until wounded men were entirely killed or about to die immediately. It is somewhat peculiar that people will enlarge upon such a catastrophe and tend to spread rumors that have no foundation in fact. The accident with its horrible details is bad enough without making more of it than really is. The names of those injured as near as could be ascertained are Adam Young, struck by a piece of the boiler, arms and legs broken, and injured internally, will probably die, was in a very critical condition last night; Charles Ward, seriously hurt about the head and arms by flying splinters, not dangerous; James G. Ward, injured about the head by a flying splinter, not serious; John Corb, considerably hurt about the head, not serious; John Dalzell had his legs and arms slightly hurt by splinters.

Jacob Kinker, not badly hurt; Timothy Mahoney had both legs crushed by being crushed under the debris; it is feared that his injuries may prove fatal; Jacob Brobeck, burned considerably about the back and spine—not dangerously; Robert Nelson, seriously injured and being badly burned about the body, hands and face; Thomas Boyle, head hurt and bruises about the chest; Robert Blatchford, injured internally, to what extent unknown; Nicholas Long had both legs crushed and injured about the head, will probably lose an eye; Mrs. Keyser, an arm broken by a piece of flying iron; Henry Grant, a boy, seriously hurt about the head and one ear split, no fatal result apprehended. These make fourteen injured in all, whose names could be ascertained. There were numerous others, but, as has been before stated, their injuries were not serious enough to note.

THE DAMAGE.

The Messrs. Jones & Laughlins figure their loss in the vicinity of sixty thousand dollars. Their machinery was not much injured. The main damage will be to buildings. They will go to work immediately and rebuild. Their insurance policies do not cover the contingencies of explosions, thus making a dead loss to them of probably sixty thousand dollars, and may amount to perhaps a hundred thousand.

HUMANITY.

It may be well to state that the firm have done everything in their power that kindness could suggest to allay the sufferings of the wounded, care for the widows and orphans, and bury the dead. They yesterday engaged undertakers to properly fix the bodies for burial, furnish coffins and such necessaries as may be wanted, with orders to charge all bills incurred to them. They also had men visit the families, and see that they should not want for any of the necessaries of life. To the injured they sent physicians, assuming all responsibility for their care and that of their families. Certainly such conduct upon their part in such an emergency deserves creditable mention. It shows them to be humane and Christian gentlemen, who feel deeply the misfortune fallen upon their employees and themselves, and sympathize with them to their fullest extent.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

It is well known that the nailers in this vicinity have been upon a strike for some time. Yesterday the firm had resumed operations, and intended to start their nail machinery a going once more. As fortune would have it, the men were not to go to work till eleven o'clock. Had they gone to work an hour earlier the result would have been too terrible to contemplate, as there were over one hundred men employed in this department, running altogether seventy-five nail machines. Many of these men were thus saved from a terrible death. Another fortunate thing was that fire did not make a holocaust of the terrible scene.

NO DELAY.

Workmen were busy yesterday carrying off the mass of tangled debris, and by next Saturday the firm expect to be fairly again under way. They employ some twenty-six hundred men, very few of whom will, fortunately, be thrown out of employment by the accident. Their pay-roll monthly is over a hundred thousand dollars, when in full operation.

ITS TERRIFIC FORCE.

To give some idea of the force of this explosion, we would state that the Mayor's Office in Allegheny, perhaps four miles distant, with two intervening rivers, was shook to its base, and several officers reported to Mayor Callow that an explosion must have occurred in the immediate vicinity. Walking beams of immense size and weight, iron, machinery, etc., were thrown fully a quarter of a mile from their places.

A SINGULAR ESCAPE.

When the explosion occurred one of the workmen was at the top of a shaft, some forty feet high, arranging the belting. The ladder by which he had ascended was blown out of the building, and he was caught by the wide belt and carried to the floor, and fell just off the pit of the fly wheel. He can hardly tell how he escaped death, but attributes the fact of owning life to-day to nothing short of the especial intervention of God. The velocity with which he went down must have been something marvelous, as he passed over a fly wheel running nearly a thousand revolutions a minute.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

It is somewhat peculiar that the most terrible and serious scenes will be the cause of many ludicrous and queer incidents. One woman, immediately after the accident, was fearfully excited, and running about Carson street inquiring for her "Jack." Of course our reporter in duty bound, asked her what "Jack" did, when she replied "nothing; he was her dog, and was always getting into trouble."

A "band iron," weighing some eighty odd pounds, was carried over the house tops, and finally landed on Carson street, where it crashed through the door and window of Mr. Vogel's store. At the time that this iron-ical visitor entered the room there were several persons present, but fortunately none were hurt.

Several pieces of iron also struck a frame house divided by a lot from Mr. Vogels. A large piece struck the jamb of the door-way, tearing it partly away with a portion of the frame and weather-boards. Another chunk came through a closed window shutter and fell on the front room floor. Mrs. Keyser who happened to be in the room at the time, was hurt slightly on the hand by the flying splinters.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPES.

The manhead of one of the boilers and a large piece of water pipe, fell on the roof of John Thompson's blacksmith shop, on the north side of Carson street. The timbers gave way, and the mass fell to the ground floor of the shop, within a few feet of where Mr. Thompson was working at his anvil.

A large piece of boiler passed through the residence of Mr. Early, one of the Superintendents of the works, on Sarah street, nearly a quarter of a mile from the scene of the explosion. It passed entirely through the second story into the back yard, fortunately the entire family were down stairs, and thus were saved injury. Mrs. Dornberger occupied one of the Company's houses, immediately on a line with the point where the boilers were located. A piece of one of the boilers was forced through the roof and upper story, carrying away portions of the roof with it. This was the largest piece that was found. The rear part of the house, near the foundation, was struck by a heavy piece of timber, which penetrated to the inside. There were four children in the house, besides two or three grown persons, not one of whom were injured. Their escape is nothing less than miraculous.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION, ETC.

The coroner was notified immediately after the occurrence of the death of the several men. He proceeded across the river to the scene, but did nothing further than to empanel a jury. He thought it needed the fullest investigation, and would give it the attention that its importance deserves. The boilers which exploded were made by Messrs. Jared M. Brush & Son of this city, and were under the supervision of Messrs. William Sproutts and Jacob Shuck, the latter chief engineer. These men are considered above the ordinary intelligence of the craft generally, and are regarded by their employers as trustworthy and efficient. It is stated that ten minutes before the explosion Mr. Shuck tried the water and found it all right. The cause of the explosion is left for future investigation, for at the present time it is wrapped in mystery, though many theories are advanced. Suffice it however to say, that this is the most terrible accident that has happened in this vicinity for many a day.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE HAMPTON AND KIRKPATRICK.

Wallace vs. Handel. This was an action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff for $736.48.

John M'Ewing vs. A. R. Thompson, action in ejectment. On trial.

In this Court before Judge Hampton, the case of Gottleib Fochterman vs. Matthias Ochner was taken up. This was an action in slander to recover damages for defamatory words used by the defendant in reference to the character of plaintiff's house. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

131. Gibson vs. Federal street and P. V. R. R.
116. Wath vs. German Savings Bank.
99. Blackburn & Son vs. West, Jr.
136. Dillinger & Stevenson vs. Milligan.
8. Forney vs. Weber.
178. Stouffer vs. Schemacker.
141. Powers vs. Harrison.
142. Hastings vs. Lunnatt.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

The case of Reiter & Co. vs. J. M. Gill & Son, on trial before Judge Sterrett on Friday, was resumed.

Before Judge Collier the case of Wallace & Henderson vs. Evan B. Thomas, impleaded, etc., was taken up. Plaintiffs subsequently took a non-suit.

Trial List for To-day.

229. L 4 Miller, Barr & Parkin vs. Lippincott & Bakewell.
221. L 4 Miller, Barr & Parkin vs. Lippincott & Bakewell, et. al.
12. L 5 Dean et. al. vs. Barton et. al.
79. " Cleis vs. Smith admr.
86. " Woolfolk vs. Miller et. al.
89. " Birch & Dannel vs. Lacey et. al.
219. L 4 Hand Jr. vs. Burke & Barnes.
16. " Ocean Nat. Bank vs. Manns.
192. L 5 Fisher Bros. vs. Als. Val. R. R. Co.
43. " Union Iron Mills vs. Dickson.
81. " Owens vs. Little et. al.
82. " Owens vs. Baynon.
88. " Modes vs. Cleveland & Pitts. R. R. Co.
28. Fisher Bros. vs. Reymer.
92. Hutchinson vs. Williams & Co.
99. Littell & Mechling vs. McCombs.
102. Murray vs. Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co.
103. McIver vs. Faber.
106. Sellers et. al. vs. Williams et. al.
112. Patterson vs. Gillespie.
113. Holmes et. al. vs. McAlester.
120. Nestle & Forsythe vs. Hilty.
122. Gasline & Wachtel vs. McFarland.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

The assignee of Samuel S. Ingalls, bankrupt, of Susquehanna county, presented a petition for leave to sell certain uncontrollable debts of said bankrupt, and same granted by the Court.

B. Oppenheimer, of this city, against whom a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy was filed by Hydes, Ayres & Co., of New York City, presented his answer and demanded a jury trial, whereupon the same was ordered for the February Special Term commencing on the 10th inst.

Charles J. Love, of Oil City, presented a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of John Love, Jr., of the same place. The usual order issued.

On petition of assignees presented, order made for the sale of certain personal property of G. William Kreodel, bankrupt, of Allegheny city.

Wm. C. Keiser, of Luzerne county, presented a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of J. S. Carpenter, a merchant of Scranton. The usual order was made.

Report of Register Shafer, recommending the payment to Wm. Reardon, Esq., solicitor for the petitioning creditors of P. Featherstone, bankrupt, of Allegheny City, for the sum of $185, counsel fees and deposit for costs, approved by the Court, and assignees ordered to pay the sum designated.

Jacob Gopperman, of the Twenty-fifth ward, presented a petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Haysor.

THE BUFFALO BURGLARS.

Hearings Yesterday—Four Charges Made Against Them—Committed to Jail in Default of $3,000 Bail in Each Case.

Yesterday afternoon Robt. P. Stark and John H. Burdell, the two men brought from Buffalo by Chief Irwin, were taken before Mayor Blackmore for a hearing, on charges of burglary, four informations having been made against Stark and three against Burdell. The three charges preferred against them by Messrs. David A. Stewart, John Barton and Alex. Wilson have been previously reported. Yesterday morning Mrs. George Black, whose house on Western avenue, Allegheny, was robbed on the 5th inst., preferred another charge of burglary against them. It is alleged that they stole from the house two gold watches worth one hundred and fifty dollars; a pair of sleeve-buttons worth twelve dollars and a half; a watch chain worth twenty dollars; a cameo breast-pin worth seventy dollars; an onyx pin worth thirty dollars; a mourning ring worth ten dollars, and various other articles.

A hearing was had yesterday afternoon in each of the informations, District Attorney Bayne appearing for the Commonwealth and G. W. DeCamp, Esq., for the defendants. The information of Mr. Stewart was first read.

Mr. Stewart was sworn and related the details of the burglary which have already been given. He identified some of the goods as his own, which Chief Irwin had brought from Buffalo.

Patrick Cusick, a detective from Buffalo, was sworn, and identified the watch which Mr. Stewart claimed as his own, as one which had been taken from the person of Stark. A bank note and a gold pencil were also identified as having been taken from Stark. The articles were pawned under the name of "Couley" by Burdell. A set of tools were also identified as having been found in a valise of Burdell's.

The testimony of the detective in the other informations was about the same. Mrs. Lillie Black testified to the robbery committed at her house, and identified a gold watch and a pair of sleeve buttons belonging to herself, which had been found in the possession of the burglars.

Mrs. Fullerton testified in regard to the robbery committed at the house of her father on Craig street, Fourteenth ward, on the 23d of April last. She heard some one open the door and walk into her room, and saw a man whom she identified as Stark. She sprang out of bed and asked him what he wanted, when he left the room.

The defense offered no testimony, and after the prosecution had closed, the Mayor announced that he would hold each prisoner in the sum of three thousand dollars in each charge. In default of bail the prisoners were re-committed to jail to await a trial by Court.

LINCOLN'S RELIGIOUS SENTIMENTS.

Lecture by the Rev. James A. Reed.

Last evening Rev. James A Reed, of Springfield, Illinois, lectured in the room of the Y. M. C. A., corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street, on "The Later Life and Religious Sentiments of Abraham Lincoln. Nothwithstanding the very unpropitious weather, the attendance was very good. The question of Mr. Lincoln's religious belief, which has been the occasion of many and warm disputes, was ably handled, and strong arguments and indisputable evidence were produced, establishing the Christian character of the beloved and lamented President. The Rev. Reed is the pastor of the Presbyterian Church which Mr. Lincoln attended while living in Springfield, and was also well acquainted with the Rev. Gurley, Mr. Lincoln's pastor and spiritual advisor at Washington. These facts, and the deep study which the lecturer had given the subject, qualified him to speak in an able and convincing manner.

A SACRED LIFE.

Mr. Reed made a brief though eloquent introduction, after which he alluded to some lives which are soon lost upon the ocean of time, while others always remain fresh and sacred to memory. Among the latter was that of Abraham Lincoln. Though several years have passed since his death, his memory commands the most profound love and respect. However, the character of the great dead had been unfairly dealt with. One man of very low character, who lived in Springfield, made the first attempt to blackmail his character by publishing a vile book ("Lamon's Life of Lincoln"), pretending to give the true history of his life and character. Those who read it may easily see in every page the marks of disappointed ambition, and the object of revenge. The authors of this vile work attempted to prove that Lincoln was born a bastard and died an infidel. The infidelity which the author attributes to Mr. Lincoln is simply a reflection of his own belief. Because there was a strong impression that Mr. Lincoln had changed his views, this effort was made to save, if possible, Mr. Lincoln to the cause of infidelism.

To the first charge that Mr. Lincoln was an illegal child, the speaker said that the only foundation for this vile insinuation was the fact that no certificate of the marriage of Mr. Lincoln's parents could be found. This low charge was denounced as the "unkindest cut of all." But this charge was not true; a leaf from the family Bible, recording the marriage of Mr. Lincoln's parents, is now in the possession of the Chicago Historical Society.

LAMON'S INCONSISTENCIES.

Although the book charges that Mr. Lincoln was always an infidel, it is admitted that while at Springfield he made such a change that his infidel companions left his company. But this is explained by the unscrupulous author, who charges Mr. Lincoln with playing the hypocrit for political purposes. The book loudly lauds his conscientiousness, and says he is justly entitled to be called "Honest Abe." Whole pages are taken up to show that it was impossible for Mr. Lincoln to deceive either in his legal profession or in politics. This inconsistency is sufficient in itself to establish beyond a doubt the spirit in which it is written. All this evidence, as coming from old friends and acquaintances, has had a tendency to gull the people into believing it true. The principal persons whose testimony is given in this book never wrote a line of it. They were simply interviewed, and their testimony twisted to suit the object of the unscrupulous author. They had never seen the statements which were attributed to them until they appeared in print. Since then many of these statements had been denied entirely, as the representation neither of their language nor sentiments.

MR. LINCOLN'S EARLY VIEWS.

The infidelity of Mr. Lincoln's early life is not unusual when we consider his surrounding and his companions. His religious belief was merely the result of ignorance upon the subject. Many great men in their early life, before they had investigated the subject, had entertained the same belief. Mr. Lincoln had read but few books in his early life, all of which were on one side. His companions kept him supplied with such literature as the works of Paine and Voltaire. But Mr. Lincoln was too honest to refuse the evidence of the other side, when it was once offered, and when he came to read and learn of the other side, he soon became convinced of the truth of the Christian religion. When he reached the pinnacle of political fame, he might have embraced any belief without having his action influenced by political motives, as is charged in this book; but instead of seeking infidels as companions, he was a strict attendant upon divine service at the church of Dr. Gurley. Notwithstanding the reticence of Mr. Lincoln upon the subject of religion, he acknowledged to four different persons that he had experienced a change of heart. Whatever his ideas in regard to regeneration may have been, this certainly does not, in the least, display a single sentiment of infidelism. The funeral orations of the pastor of the lamented President, and that of Vice President Colfax, are strong evidences of the Christian belief of Mr. Lincoln.

Mr. Lincoln's desire to visit theatres in the latter part of his life was not occasioned by the interest he took in the performance, but mainly to relieve himself of the innumerable visitors who called at the White House, and to obtain a relief from so much worry and excitement.

The lecturer closed with an eloquent appeal for justice to the character of the departed President, and sat down amid loud applause. The able effort of the speaker was endorsed by a hearty vote of thanks.

STREET COMMITTEE MEETING.

Important Session—Birmingham Assessments—New Idea of the City Engineer—Street Improvements Ordered.

The Street Committee of Councils held a regular meeting last evening. A committee of citizens of the Sixth ward, relative to the Suke's Run sewer was present, and a sub-committee was appointed by the Street Committee to confer with the citizens' committee relative to the assessments on that sewer. They will meet in Pier, Dannals & Co.'s Brewery, on Saturday, a two o'clock, P. M.

Ordinances for the following improvements were then ordered to be drawn up:

For grading and paving Hatfield alley; for sewer on Almond alley, Seventeenth ward, and another alley in Seventeenth ward; for sewer on Wylie avenue, to Tunnel street, down Tunnel street to Old avenue; for opening Smallman street from Thirty-first to Thirty-ninth streets, and for opening Thirty-fifth street, from Butler to Allegheny river.

A sub-committee was appointed to examine into the matter of a sewer on Hill alley, Erin street, Centre avenue and Wylie avenue, to connect with sewer on Dinwiddie street.

Sub-committees were appointed to confer with railroad officials relative to changing the grade of Penn Avenue, at the P. F. W. & C. R. R. crossing, and of Second avenue, at the Panhandle crossing.

A communication from the City Solicitor relative to the claim of David Steen for repairing the old sewer on Watson street was read; the claim was not allowed.

Sub-committees were appointed relative to the grading, paving and curbing of Thirtieth street, and in relation to the petition of John Schaefer for change of grade on Devilliers street.

A bill of extras from Felix Rodgers for construction of sewers on Cherry and Relief alleys were presented but not allowed.

A sub-committee was appointed to confer with the city solicitor relative to assessments for street paving in the old borough of Birmingham. When Birmingham was a borough, the whole borough was taxed for grading, paving and curbing streets. There are still several streets not paved and as the city laws are that property abutting must pay for street improvements, it is considered unjust on those who have helped to pay for all street improvements in the borough heretofore to pay for their streets now. The solicitor and the sub-committee are to devise means to remedy this. City Engineer Dempster was present and made a statement relative to a new idea of his. His idea is to advertise for bids to brick makers for furnishing a sort of wedged shape brick for building sewers. The Engineer's idea is that sewers be built with one single row of bricks instead of two, as heretofore, and the wedged shaped bricks will make a much stronger arch than two rows of bricks laid upon each other. He said that these wedged shape bricks nine inches long would do for all small sewers, and the same kind twelve inches in length for all kinds of large sewers, and make them much stronger than they are now. The idea of the Engineer was adopted, and he was authorized to advertise for proposals from brick makers for furnishing such bricks.

The committee then approved the following pay-rolls and ordered them to be paid:

Streets.—1st District		$ 1,340 26
"	2nd "	1,023 16
"	3rd "	641 83
"	5th "	58 32
"	6th "	196 02
"	7th "	39 60
Engineer's Pay-roll		1,285 89
Controller's Pay-roll		24,821 79

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.

Regular Meeting Yesterday—Monthly Reports.

Yesterday afternoon the Guardians of the Poor held a regular meeting. The following members were present: Messrs. Arthurs, Hartley, Hays, Fitzsimmons, Rowley, Shaw, Smythe, Sweltzer, and President Kincaide.

The Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Sweltzer moved that the authorities at the Court House be directed to furnish this Board with a list of such cases as belong to the city of Pittsburgh now in Dixmont Hospital from the Home, and that the list, when received, be referred to the existing monthly committee. Adopted.

Dr. Benham, Physician of the First city district, reported 86 visits, 17 patients and 4 office patients attended to in January.

Dr. McCandless reported 115 visits during January, 59 office patients and 25 patients visited.

Mr. Chess, Superintendent at the Farm, reported: Inmates at the institution January 1st, 214; admitted during the month; 71; discharged, died and elopements, 22; remaining in house January 31, 1873, 162 males, 101 females; total, 263; showing a net increase for the month of 40 persons.

Dr. Isaiah Ward, Physician at the Farm, reported 12 cases admitted to the hospital during January, 6 discharged and 16 remaining under treatment. During the month there were 1 birth and 6 deaths. The deaths were as follows: James Malvin, born in Alms House, age 4 months, whooping cough; Michael Kelly 30 years, Ireland, epilepsy; Elizabeth Brown (colored), 70 years, frozen limbs; Jane Jones, 43 years, Wales, consumption; George Wilson, 73 years, United States, chronic diarrhoea, and Wm. T. Carlisle, 24 years, United States, consumption.

The several reports were received and filed.

During the month the Board expended for temporary relief, supplies for Alms House, salaries, &c., including $1,731.41 for patients at Dixmont Hospital, making a total of $6,088 88.

No other business of importance was transacted, and the meeting adjourned.

The Passion for Display was never stronger than at present. Every one appears to be struggling to out-dress and outshine their neighbors. This can be plainly seen by observing the eagerness to select the largest and most brilliant gems at the Arizona diamond store.

The Best Wagons are manufactured by Workman & Davis, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn avenue. Try them.

BREVITIES.

....Odd fellows' hall—A rich wife.

....A trying business—Soap boiling.

....About time "the beautiful snow" was "run into the ground."

....Predestrianating was a matter of considerable difficulty yesterday.

....The Patti-Mario Troupe give a concert in Steubenville this evening.

....A special meeting of Councils will be held to-day to elect four Guardians of the Poor.

....Edward Coates was found dead in an out-house at Erie, on Saturday evening, having cut his throat with a razor.

....A floating hotel is said to be building on the Allegheny. The first order of the Captain of the craft will be, "Prepare to receive boarders."

....The Road Committee of Councils met yesterday afternoon and approved the pay roll for the month of January, but transacted no other business.

....The man who has been condemned to read the Credit Mobilier, investigation through has petitioned for a commutation of the sentence to imprisonment for life.

....James M'Allister, the well known Allegheny drover, who has been on the sick list for several weeks, is recovering and expects to be able to resume business shortly.

....Mr. O. T. Bennett, a well known journalist of Pittsburgh, has been appointed phonographic reporter in the District Court. He commenced upon his duties yesterday.

....The next lecturer announced on the Y. M. C. A. list, R. S. Sutton, will not be here on the 11th inst., but his place will be filled by Rev. S. F. Scovel—subject to be announced.

....The concert announced for this (Tuesday) evening at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association has been postponed on account of the illness of one of the members of the club.

....It is said that the newspapers are the means of a great many ladies "getting their backs up." The best conducted papers often make a great bustle among them, and nearly every pannier is a newspaper waist basket.

....Below we give the report of the Pittsburgh letter carriers for the month of January just closed: Mail letters, 175,112; drop letters, 38,362; papers, 64,742; total, 278,216. Collected: Mail letters, 120,546; drop letters, 25,663; papers, 7,894; total, 144,103.

....On Sunday morning the Twelfth ward school house was broken into, and an unsuccessful attempt was made to open the drawer in the walnut desk of the director's room. It is supposed that the operators were boys, and that they were frightened away from their work by the entrance of the janitor into the building at five o'clock.

....About noon yesterday a part of the side wall of the two story brick building on the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street fell out with a crash caused by the accumulation of snow and ice on the awning. The lower floor is occupied by a tobacco store and a pea-nut vender had a stand on the Fifth avenue side. No one was injured though the occupants were badly frightened.

....By one of those unfortunate typographical mistakes which will occasionally happen, we were made to say in yesterday's issue that Henry D. Seitz is charged by James Reynolds with the larceny of a horse and sleigh, &c. The names of the plaintiff and defendant were reversed, as Mr. Seitz had preferred the charge against Reynolds. We regret the mistake which placed in the wrong light a gentleman so well known for his honor and integrity as Mr. Seitz.

....The report from the East to the effect that the sheep imported from the West were very generally diseased has caused considerable stagnation in the mutton business in our market. We rely on Western importations for our supplies of sheep meat, and of course must buy just such meat as passes through to Philadelphia and New York. We have positive assurance that diseased mutton has of late been sold in our markets during the past several weeks. Be careful in selecting your mutton chops.

PERSONAL.

***Maggie Mitchell and Patti were both behind time last evening, they not having arrived in the city till after eight o'clock.

***John B. Gough is to lecture at Library Hall on Friday evening on "London." The speaker's popularity is too well established to need any comment.

***Hon. Thomas F. Withcrow and wife, Chicago; E. J. Farnsworth, Esq., and Rev. A. A. Willets, were among the prominent arrivals yesterday at the Union Depot Hotel.

***Among the guests at the Monongahela House is Mr. O. Y. Cone, a prominent citizen of Cincinnati and Vice President of Hall's Fire and Burglar Proof Safe Co., one of the finest establishments in the country, of which the Queen City is justly proud.

METHODIST MISSIONS.

The Closing Meeting Last Night.

Last evening the closing missionary meeting of the series held within the past two days in the M. E. Churches hereabouts was held in the Smithfield Street Church. The church was crowded to its fullest capacity and many were unable to gain admittance. Addresses were made by Dr. Dashiell, Dr. Weed, Rev. H. Mansell and other ministers of our local churches, but we regret that a very great pressure upon our columns this morning prevents us giving an abstract of the speeches, which were remarkably interesting and pertinent to the subject discussed—peculiarities which are not always adhered to by public speakers. The influence of the meetings generally has been very good, and the cause in which they were held cannot but profit from the increased enthusiasm created in regard to it among the churches.

THE KNIFE.

Serious Cutting Affray at Sharpsburg.

On Saturday evening a row occurred in a drinking saloon in Sharpsburg, called the Bank Exchange, kept by Thomas Murphy, during which a man named Con Rafters was seriously stabbed. The blade of the knife entered the left lung near the heart, inflicting what may prove a fatal wound. Rafters says that he was stabbed by a man named Russell, with whom he was fighting. The latter, however, denies the charge, and says he had no knife in his possession, and no knife could be found about him when the cutting was done. Russell charges that a man named Wickam, who was drunk at the time, did the cutting. Russell, however, did not resist arrest, but gave himself into the hands of Constable Hart. Rafters has been implicated in several such fights lately, and sustains rather a bad reputation.

Third U. P. Church.

Since the Rev. S. R. Frazier assumed charge of the Third U. P. Church in this city, this "old landmark" of Presbyterianism seems to have been infused with new life, and is now in a high state of prosperity. Last Sabbath evening we dropped into the church and found a very large audience in attendance—the auditorium being so crowded that it was with difficulty we obtained a seat. The reverend gentleman preached from the text, "Tremble ye careless ones," Isaiah 32-11; the sermon being particulary addressed to young men, and being full of eloquence and practical counsel. The illustration of the young man turning from his home and church, and being enticed by the gilded allurements of sin, was very powerful and touching, and brought tears to the eyes of nearly every auditor. Since we heard Beecher two years ago, we have not heard such a thoroughly earnest and effective discourse.

A Glorious Record.—Twelve years ago a few modest lines in a New York Journal invited public attention to a new Vegetable Restorative, and solicited a trial of its merits as a remedy for indigestion, biliousness, fever and ague, debility, nervous disorders, rheumatism, and all complaints requiring invigorating and regulating treatment. In this quiet, unpretentious way, PLANTATION BITTERS was introduced to the world. It was a success from the beginning. All that was claimed for it as a tonic, a corrective and antidote to malarious fever was found to be strictly true. Within five years the annual sales of this article amounted to over *One Million of Bottles*. A few years more and the demand had swelled to *five millions*. The annual consumption of the bitters has now reached the almost incredible aggregate of SIX MILLIONS OF BOTTLES, and for every bottle sold a copy of the ILLUSTRATED MEDICAL ANNUAL, published by the proprietors, at a cost of $150,000, is given away. TTHS&S

The Passion for Display

was never stronger than at present. Every one appears to be struggling to out-dress and outshine their neighbor. This can be plainly seen by observing the eagerness to select the largest and most brilliant gems at the Arizona diamond store.

Truthful Words.

Few of our manufacturing establishments have more rapidly or more deservedly attained high character and reputation for their superior workmanship than the extensive and well managed Novelty carriage works, L. J. Richards & Brother, proprietors, Centre street, near Penn avenue, this city, opposite the entrance way of the Allegheny cemetery. The firm build all descriptions of fine carriages, barouches, buggies, jagger wagons, road wagons, truck carts, etc., etc., in a substantial manner, and at the most reasonable prices. They employ none but the very best of workmen, and every vehicle which leaves their shops is well and faithfully finished and warranted to afford the largest measure of satisfaction to the purchaser. Repairing is made a specialty, and those having such work to be done can entrust it to no better mechanics, or to none who will award it more careful attention. They manufacture the celebrated Perfection buck-wagon, with or without top which commends itself to all who examine into its merits. For any and every kind of carriage and wagon building work we commend the Messrs. Richards to our readers.

The Passion for Display

was never stronger than at present. Every one appears to be struggling to out-dress and outshine their neighbor. This can be plainly seen by observing the eagerness to select the largest and most brilliant gems at the Arizona diamond store.

Milliners.—There should be a meeting of the city milliners held at the commodious salesrooms of Messrs. Rosenbaum & Fielsbman, No. 76 Market street, to examine the fine assortment of seasonable goods there offered at greatly reduced prices. It is sheer folly to go East for goods when such attractions are offered at home. Especial attention is awarded to orders by mail and country custom is most earnestly requested.

Fine Clothing.

Those who desire a neat and well fitting suit of clothing should call on Mr. William Hespenheide, No. 50 Sixth street. His work is always warranted to afford satisfaction, while his prices are most reasonable. A fine assortment of hand made coats, vests and pants will always be found on hand.

Banner and All Other Brands

of smoking Tobacco for sale cheap at

H. Gautschi & Co.'s,
No. 51 Market street.

Gent's furnishing goods, fresh, fashionable, good and cheap, in great variety at the popular Boston Clothing Stores, No. 95 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, and 178 Federal street, Allegheny.

THE FIRST WARD CONTEST.

Another Meeting Last Night—Further Investigation.

The matter of the First Ward Contested Election case was again before the Joint Committee of Councils appointed to investigate it, last evening, George Chalmers, Esq., in the chair. Fred. Magee, Esq., appeared for the contestants and Wm. Reardon for the sitting members.

Mr. McCarthy offered a resolution to the effect that the contest shall be proceeded with the understanding that the contestants proceed at once to receive evidence as to the legality of the votes attached to the petition. Carried.

Mr. Matthew Keep was sworn by Mayor Blackmore. I reside on Second avenue, First ward; I am a constable of the ward; I am generally acquainted with the voters of the First ward; I was at the First ward polls on the first Tuesday in December; I compared the register and the tally sheet; my first purpose was to prosecute certain persons as illegal voters; I know Charles F. Smith.

Question—Was his vote illegal?

Mr. Moore—I object.

Objection overruled.

Answer—I know that Charles F. Smith was not in the First ward on election day; Smith was absent at the request of the Mayor [Laughter.] I do not know Edward Stevens.

Mr. Moore objected to the testimony of the witness, because his appointment as Assessor dated after the December election.

Mr. Fred. Magee said the witness was testifying that he had tried to find the persons whose names were attached to the petition and that he could not.

Witness continued—I have endeavored to find Edward Stevens, but cannot.

Mr. McCarthy—Did Charles F. Smith vote for Mr. Elder?

Mr. Mageee said that question could not come in; it would be shown inferentially that a certain number of illegal votes had been cast, and that Mr. Gazzam had received a majority of legal votes.

Mr. McCarthy—Do you know Alexander Kidd?

Witness—No, sir.

Mr. McCarthy—I do; he is a nephew of mine, and voted in the First ward. [Laughter.]

Winters to Mr. Magee—I know Robert Tooley; he did not vote at the December election; he was out of the city; don't know Benjamin G. Lampzer; I know Benjamin J. Sampson, a colored man; don't know John Hurley. I can't find him in the ward. The same answers were given as to Michael O'Connell, Edward Donahue, Michael Gannon, Philip Mum, Andrew Baker, Patrick Mulherron, James Bilstein, Patrick Tyne, and so on through a list of one hundred and eighty names. At ten o'clock, the hour of adjournment, Mr. Keep kept the witness stand.

WEATHER.

In the article on weather, in the GAZETTE, January 6th reads: Indications from 30th December to 29th of January.

"A stormy, changeable month, more disagreeable, rain, cold atmosphere, than severe cold, a few sudden cold snaps: cloudy and variable days, eighteen; rain, twelve; snow, five; sunshine and fair, eleven; storms beginning between sunset and sunrise, bearing a complexion like the January of 1858, but more stormy weather, and changeable." The record reads; cloudy and variable days, twenty-one; rain, seven; snow, eight; rain and snow, one; clear and fair, eight; daily average of thermometer 33 5-10; maximum, 58 on 16th inst; minimum, seventeen on the 10th and 11th; rain and melted snow, 3 16-100 inches; average height of river seven feet.

In December the daily average of cold was 27 5-100; in January 33 5-100. The winter for snow and cold is but little more severe than that of 1864 and '65. Average thermometer of January 1865, was 25 and 28 degrees colder than 1873.

A drought, from June 20th to July 25th, 1864, came very near destroying the crops; on the 25th of July a general rain pervaded the country from Connecticut to Kentucky, and recuperated the face of nature, and brought on a solid and exuberant growth. The river in August was eight to ten feet; in September, thirteen feet; and eight inches of rain fell, which does not usually produce more than one to two inches; October gave 1¼ inches, which was dry, and gave an opportunity for the crops and fruit to ripen. Vegetation and forest leaves died naturally without being cut off by premature frosts. There were a large number of terrific thunder showers, and the heaviest was on December 9th.

It may be said, the summer had crowded on to the fall, as regards rain, heat and sultriness. The winter of 1864 and '65 entrance was in order and natural, and may be as severe and protracted; and in order and completion alike to 1872 and '73, both having the same experience, vegetation dying naturally, without the intervention of frosts. By record, such summers and falls are generally succeeded by a regular natural and severe winter. So, a very wet, or wet and hot summer is succeeded by a severe winter, also a very dry summer is a prelude to a severe winter.

INDICATIONS.

From 27th Jan. to 26th of Feb. point to: Twenty-three cloudy and variable days, seventeen of snow or rain, seven of fair and clear. A strong, changeable, cold, disagreeable month. The storm likely to begin in daylight, or between sunrise and sunset, December and January predicted they would occur, between sunset and sunrise, which was wholly verified in Dec. and in January, with the exceptions of two storms, about 24th to 27th inst., which began at 6 to 8 A. M. If the present storm should run into discharging rain for a short period as copious as a thunder shower, the wind will go to the northwest and check a threatened flood; if it continues steady gentle raining all night, there is a danger of a flood. G. A.

Bargains in Tobacco and Cigars.

Wishing to close out our entire stock of Tobacco & Cigars, consisting of the best brand of Louisville and Virginia Tobacco, also an immense stock of all the most popular brands of cigars, before removing to our new store we have greatly reduced our prices, and dealers will save from 20 to 25 per cent by examining our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Call and see for yourselves.

H. Gautschi & Co.
51 Market Street.

The Passion for Display

was never stronger than at present. Every one appears to be struggling to out-dress and outshine their neighbors. This can be plainly seen by observing the eagerness to select the largest and most brilliant gems at the Arizona diamond store.

Capitalists, Especially Lumbermen,

will find a very fine chance for profitable investment in the offer for sale (which they will find in another column) of the large iron-clad Saw Mill of Wm. McClintock, Jr., & Co. The present owners have been, and are now, doing a most profitable business, and are willing to sell only on account of the continued ill health of Mr. McClintock, the senior partner, who is spending the winter recruiting in California. The mill is in the best possible location, being able by its position to command the trade of East Liberty and Lawrenceville, as well as compete on even terms for that of Allegheny city.

This is the best and most substantially built Saw Mill in Allegheny county. tf

THE TRUE BASIS OF SUCCESS.

Fallacies and frauds are short lived. They may flourish for a little while, but the sober second-thought of the people condemns them and they perish. It would take even the "Lightning Calculator" a long time to count the imitations and counterfeits of the supreme tonic of the age, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, that have been brought out since the first introduction of that celebrated remedy. They have collapsed, one after another, but the great vegetable preventive and curative is still on its disease-conquering march. At this season, as the air becomes more and more chilly, and searching vapors affect the integuments and create unwonted pains in the stomach and bowels, it is of the utmost importance to tone and regulate the system so as to enable it to bear up against the uncongenial temperature which produces these disturbances. Fever and ague, rheumatism, biliousness, nervous prostration, costiveness and chronic indigestion are a few among the many disorders which yield readily to this famous restorative.

DIED.

ADAMS—On Saturday morning, February 1st, at half-past 10 o'clock, Mrs. NANCY CARTER ADAMS, relict of the late James Adams, Sr., of this city, in the 83d year of her age.

Funeral will take place from Ames' Methodist E. Church, corner of Third avenue and Ferry street, on TUESDAY MORNING, 4th inst., at 11 o'clock. Services will commence at 10½ o'clock.

LOWRY—At East Liberty, on Monday morning, at 3½ o'clock A. M., LOUIS LOWRY.

Notice of funeral in this evening and to-morrow morning's papers.

[Philadelphia papers please copy.]

HOPKINS—On Monday, February 3d, 1873, at 5 o'clock A. M., at No. 11 Webster avenue, ANDREW HOPKINS, in the 47th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

McKEE—On Sunday, February 2d, 1873, at 5:30 P. M., FLORENCE, youngest daughter of Alex. P. and Rebecca L. McKee, aged 5 years and 11 months.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, Gray's Road, Thirty-first ward, TO-DAY, February 4th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ALEXANDER AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins of all kinds, Shrouds, Crape, Gloves, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Agent for Raymond's Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Rooms open day and night. Hearses and Carriages furnished.

☞RODY PATTERSON, Jr., UNDERTAKER. 117 FOURTH AVENUE. Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

☞CHARLES, PEEBLES & McGUIRE, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, cor. of SANDUSKY STREET AND CHURCH AVENUE, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $4 to $100. Bodies prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America,
ASSETS, $3,212,175.99.
Insurance Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
mh4:28 WM. L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

Flowers, Flowers.
Choice BOQUETS, BASKETS and FLORAL DESIGNS. Special attention paid to decorating parlors and tables for weddings, &c.
Finest canary birds and cages always on hand.
J. R. & A. MURDOCH,
Florists, 112 Smithfield street,
de14d&w. Opposite Postoffice.

NEW BOOKS.

A Memorial of Alice and Phebe Cary. By Mary Clemmer Ames	$ 2 00
The Wandering Heir. By Chas. Reade	1 00
Mrs. Skagg's Husbands. By Brete Harte	1 50
At His Gates. Mrs. Oliphant	1 50
The Yellow Flag. Yates	1 25
A Russian Journey. Proctor	3 00
The Romance of the Harem. By Mrs. Leonowens	3 00
Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea	3 00
Forces of Nature. A magnificent volume on Popular Science	12 50
Rome. By Francis Wey. 245 illustrations	27 50
Back Log Studies. By the author of "Summer in a Garden."	
Expressions of the Emotions in Men and Animals. By Darwin	3 50
Nordhoff's California	2 50
Whymper's Scrambles in the Alps	2 50
Myths and Myth-makers	2 00
Bagehot's Physics and Politics	1 50

AT
DAVIS' BOOK STORE,
175 Liberty Street.

AMUSEMENT ADVERTISING RATES.

The following is the rate charged for advertisements under the head of "Amusements" in this column.

1 Square 1 time	$1 00	1 Square 7 times	$4 60
1 Square 2 times	1 60	1 Square 8 times	5 08
1 Square 3 times	2 25	1 Square 9 times	5 98
1 Square 4 times	3 00	1 Square 10 times	6 64
1 Square 5 times	3 75	1 Square 11 times	7 30
1 Square 6 times	4 50	1 Square 12 times	8 00

AMUSEMENTS.

☞PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD....Lessees and Managers.
Engagement of the wonderful, the peerless
MAGGIE MITCHELL,
And the favorite and popular actor,
L. R. SHEWELL.
TUESDAY EVENING, February 4th, 1873, the beautiful emotional Play of
JANE EYRE.
Jane Eyre....Miss Maggie Mitchell
Lord Rochester....Mr. L. R. Shewell
Grand Matinee Saturday.

☞FRED. AIMS' AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.
FRED. AIMS....Lessee and Manager.
FITZ SIMMONS....Stage Manager and Advertiser.
MATTHEWS FAMILY and D'ATALIE TROUPE.
Matthews Family—Master Willie Matthews, Arthur Gregory, 10 Matthews, Stars and Performing Dogs. Also, D'Atalie Troupe, D'Atalie, Man of the Iron Jaw, M'lle Angela, Young Zephyr, Tont Petite, Charley Howard, John T. Kelly, Mike Kanane, Macey Roadcap, M'll Henrietta, Tilly Prestage, James Clark, Lew Spencer, John Mulligan. Wednesday and Saturday Matinee, 2:30 P. M.

☞TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATRE
R. GARDNER & TRIMBLE....Lessees and Managers.
AND YET THEY COME.
To-night—The Empress of Song and Dance, Miss Helene Smith. The Victorelli Brothers, Billy Carter. James H. Cummings, Willie Gaylord, Willis Cobb's Dogs, Monkeys and Goats, Nat Rogers and his Sons, Kitty Henderson, &c., &c. A glorious Olio and Melodrama every night.
Ladies Matinee every Wednesday and Saturday.

☞LIBRARY HALL
LECTURE.
THE LECTURE OF THE SEASON.
WOMAN'S WRONGS
Righted without the Ballot.
MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD,
President of Evanston College for Ladies,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 4th.
SUBJECT:
"THE NEW CHIVALRY."
The best Lecture ever delivered in this city by a lady.—*Chicago Evening Journal.*
Admission 75 cents. Ticket office open during the day. ja31:g95

☞ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Grand English Opera
COMBINATION.
E. GRABE....Director
W. M. SEGUIN....Business Manager
Five Nights and One Matinee Only, Commencing
On Tuesday, Feb. 4.
The Company comprises the following favorite Artists:
MISS ROSE HERSEE, MISS EMMA HOWSON, MRS ZELDA SEGUIN, MR. J. B. BOWLER, MR. EUGENE CLARKE, MR. JOHN H. CHATTERSON, MR. GUSTAVUS HALL, MR. JOHN CLARK, MR. EDWARD SEGUIN, MESSRS. BARTLEMAN, WHITE, MISS PHILLIPS and MRS. MASSEN.
Full Chorus and Orchestra.
Mr. S. Behrens....Conductor.
Opening Night—MARITANA.
Wednesday—FRA DIAVOLO.
Thursday—MARTHA.
Friday—BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Saturday (Matinee) DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.
Saturday (Night) LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Reserved Seats, $1.50.
Reserved Seats....$1 50
Admission....1 00
Family Circle....50
Gallery....25
For sale at Chas. Blume's Music Store, 43 Fifth ave.

☞MERCANTILE
LIBRARY LECTURES.
On Thursday Evening, Feb. 6,
The Ninth Lecture of the Course by the eminent statesman and accomplished speaker,
GEO. WM. CURTIS.
SUBJECT:
"Sir Philip Sidney, the Gentleman."
The services of this Orator, "The noblest Roman of them all," were only secured after urgent personal application, his pressing duties as editor of "Harper's Weekly," and their other publications, preventing his acceptance of but a few of the many pressing lecture invitations he receives.

On Friday Evening, Feb. 7th,
The Tenth Lecture, by the celebrated
JOHN .B. GOUGH.
Subject: "LONDON."
The simple announcement is sufficient. Choice Selections each evening by Toerge's Orchestra. Admission to each Lecture, 75 cents. Tickets can be had at the Library. fe4

DIAMOND SAVINGS BANK
OF PITTSBURGH.
NO. 6 DIAMOND,
5 Doors Above Fleming's Drug Store.
CAPITAL STOCK....$240,000.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum Allowed on Time Deposits; Compounded in May and November.
DIRECTORS.
Abraham Garrison, Simon Brahm,
James Nimick, A. L. Robinson,
Adam Getty, W. D. Cooper,
Frederick Schild, Joseph Fleming,
William M. Hersh.
ABRAHAM GARRISON, President.
JOHN S. SCULLY, Cashier. -TF

LEGAL.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Allegheny county, the undersigned will expose at Public Sale on the premises, on THURSDAY, February 20, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., all that certain lot of ground situate in the Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, fronting 22 feet on Centre avenue, near Arthurs street, and extending back 74 feet, being lot No. 30 in Wm. Porter's plan, having erected thereon a two story brick dwelling house.

TERMS OF SALE—One-half cash, balance in one and two years, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

A. G. McCANDLESS,
Executor of Rachel Dickson, deceased.
R. B. PETTY, Attorney,
No. 150 Fourth avenue. ja28:g84-T

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION for the vacation of a part of Buena Vista street, City of Allegheny. No. — January Session, 1873.

And now to wit: 18th of January, 1873, petition for the vacation of part of above street, from Perrysville Road to Norman street, and rule granted returnable first Saturday of March, 1873, at 10 A. M., to show cause why so much of said street as is asked for in said petition should not be closed up and vacated.

BY THE COURT.

Attest:—
WM. H. McCLEARY, Clerk. ja31:g99-TF

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the estate of WM. R. ROSS, deceased, late of the borough of Tarentum, Pa., have been duly granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

R. D. HUMES, Administrator,
de17:e94-T Tarentum, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS indebted to the Estate of JAMES EWING, Jr., deceased, will please call and settle, and those having claims will present them to SAMUEL J. EWING, Ewing's Mills, Pa.

SAMUEL J. EWING,
Executor of the Deceased.
PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1872. de31:f37-T

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION ON the estate of JOSEPH K. SMITH, late of Allegheny county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to Mary A. Smith, to whom all persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and those having claims present the same without delay.

MARY A. SMITH, Administratrix,
ja21:g45-T 67 Logan street.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAS taken out letters of Administration c. t. a., on the estate of WM. A. RODGERS, deceased. All persons having claims will present them, and all persons indebted will make payment without delay to the undersigned, at the People's National Bank, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

SAMUEL REA, Executor.
PITTSBURGH, January 28, 1872. ja29:g89

LEMON & WEISE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cabinet Furniture
AND
CHAIRS.
No. 111 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The Trade supplied at Lowest Prices.

MILLER & CO.'S
(BOSTON) CELEBRATED
PIANOS,
first quality. They are unexcelled in tone, elegant in finish, incomparable in durability and simplicity of construction.
SOLE AGENT FOR PITTSBURGH AND VICINITY,
JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
136 Smithfield Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of Musical Instruments, Sheet Music, Music Books, Italian Strings, etc.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

HOMESTEAD!
North Homestead!
HOMESTEAD TERRACE.
Homestead Park!,
THE HOMESTEAD BANK
And Life Insurance Co.

Offers at private sale, on its special terms—Ten Payments, No Interest, and Life Insurance WITHOUT charge, a few very fine Building Sites at HOMESTEAD on the P. C. & Y. R. R., and at NORTH HOMESTEAD, in the Twenty-second ward, Pittsburgh. The Company takes this occasion to announce that it has secured a large and very handsome Property which will be known as

Homestead Terrace,

A level plateau on the A. V. R. R., and Wildwood avenue two miles this side of Verona borough. It is the *first desirable outlet* on this line, and will be a convenient and delightful rural home for persons engaged in the manufactories of the upper wards, from whence the commuted fare will hardly exceed that on the street railway. It has been secured on terms that will bring "quarter acres" within the reach of those with very limited means, and will be ready for market at an early day.

ALSO,

over 200 Acres, 3½ miles from the city, on Pan Handle Railroad, which is designed to lay out in the similitude of an *Ornamental Park*, with avenues conforming to the natural surface, and Lots, in size and shape in harmony with their positions and surroundings, thus avoiding all unsightly and expensive grading, and preserving and *forever adding to* the natural beauty and rural character of the place, which will be known as

Homestead Park,

and as the chosen residence of those who appreciate a

BEAUTIFUL HOME.

As soon as the proper plans can be arranged, this property will be opened to settlement and will be sold for a fraction of the price demanded in other localities equally distant from business.

It Will Pay Every One

to call at the bank, 116 Smithfield street, and get full information before purchasing elsewhere. ly18-

TO MANUFACTURERS,
CAPITALISTS'
AND OTHERS.
FOR SALE.

The undersigned Committee of the Pennsylvania Reform School, (late House of Refuge) offer for sale the

Real Estate and Buildings

Belonging to said institution, situate in the 9th ward of the city of Allegheny, containing about 15 acres. This property is well adapted for a large manufacturing establishment, having a frontage of over 1,000 ft. on the Ohio river; four acres of this estate are enclosed by a stone wall 20 feet high. The buildings are of brick and include the main building, extensive shops and an elegant double two story modern dwelling house. The property is offered as a whole, and as such is suited to many kinds of manufactory purposes. If not thus disposed of prior to 1st of March proximo, it will be sold in lots agreeably to a plan of sub-division now ready for exhibition. Enquiries may be addressed to either of the undersigned, corner of Market street and Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

JNO. E. PARKE,
C. YEAGER,
ja21:g48:TTHF JOHN PHILLIPS.

REAL ESTATE
For Sale or Exchange
FOR CITY PROPERTY.

ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE, AT BRADDOCKS, three minutes' walk from Pennsylvania Railroad Station, containing 10 Rooms, Marble Mantles in Parlor and Dining Room, front and back Portico, good Cellar under the entire House. Lot 225 feet front by 230 in depth, planted in bearing fruit trees.

ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE near the above Property, containing 7 Rooms, Marble Mantle in Parlor, front and back Portico, good dry Cellar. Lot 225 feet front by 210 in depth, planted in bearing Fruit Trees.

The above Property is very desirable for Country Residences, being on the high ground on the north side of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Beautiful view of the Monongahela River from both properties.

ENQUIRE OF
John A. Carothers,
108 FOURTH AVENUE,
no2 PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOR SALE.
100 Quarter and Half-Acre
LOTS,
ALSO, THE
FARM HOUSE AND BARN,

With 1½ acres of ground, and about 400 bearing Fruit Trees; also a Farm of 125 acres, adjoining the above Lots, with about twelve acres of Coal. All of the above within from five to ten minutes' walk from Walls Station, P. R. R. This property will be sold on easy terms. Plans can be seen at my office. This property offers better inducements for speculation than any property offered on the Pa. R. R., on account of its close proximity to the contemplated improvements of the P. R. R. Co. Inquire of

JOHN GRAZIER,
162 Smithfield street

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.
Aiken, Wallace & Pollock,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS and all kinds of Country Produce.
No. 185 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞Particular attention given to consignments.

"GUIDING STAR"
FLOUR.
Fresh arrivals of the celebrated "Guiding Star" brand of
White Wheat Flour,
in store and for sale by
Watt, Lang & Co.
ja23

L. J. BLANCHARD & CO.,
Wholesale and retail dealers in
Groceries, Teas,
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.,
NO. 396 PENN STREET,
Goods delivered in the city free of charge.
oc2:a52

LAING & M'KALLIP,
Wholesale Dealers in
GRAIN FLOUR AND FEED
Louisville and Rosendale Hydraulic Cement
PERRYSBURG WHITE LIME,
AND ANTHRACITE COAL.
347, 411 and 413 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT J. LAW. JOHN McDOWELL.
LAW & McDOWELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Flour, Grain, Feed and Produce.
No. 52 SOUTH DIAMOND STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignment of all kinds of Country Produce. jy22:p48

FOR SALE IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE—
10 cars prime Spring Wheat.
5 cars yellow ear Corn.
10 cars shelled Corn.
5 cars Oats.
1 car prime Upland Hay.
5,000 Seamless Sacks.
1,000 India Sacks.
50 bushels prime Clover Seed.
HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.,
349 Liberty street.

PETER KEIL. JAS. F. RITCHART.
KEIL & RITCHART,
Commission Merchants,
And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.
349 Liberty Street,
Patterson's Block, PITTSBURGH, PA.

PRODUCE COMMISSION HOUSE.
H. Riddle, Son & Co.,
Best brands of BUTTER and EGGS received daily. All kinds of Produce arriving daily at H. RIDDLE, SON & CO., No. 183 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. ja9

H. M. CALDWELL. SAMUEL MORRISON.
MORRISON & CALDWELL, WHOLESALE PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, BACON, LARD, CHEESE, BUTTER, EGGS, CIDER, APPLES, ONIONS, POTATOES, and all kinds of Canned Fruits, Jellies, &c. Country Produce generally. No. 303 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. Orders for shipments and consignments solicited and promptly attended to. Liberal cash advances on receipt of goods. no1:e54

JAS. O'BRIEN
Produce Commission Merchant,
Receives and sells all kinds of Country Produce. All orders promptly filled at Lowest Market rates.
White Front, No. 215 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH. ja8:f90

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,
FAMILY GROCERS.
And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR.
No. 15 MARKET STREET,
no14-k27 Corner of First avenue.

JOHN SHIPTON. A. WALLACE.
SHIPTON & WALLACE, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No. 8 [illegible] avenue, Pittsburgh.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED proposals for the Grading, Paving, Curbing and Masonry on FIFTH AVENUE, from Jumonville street to Charlotte street, will be received at the office of the Fifth avenue Commissioners, Room No. 35, Third floor, New City Hall, until 12 o'clock M., FEBRUARY 4th, 1873.

Separate proposals must be made for each description of work.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids for the proposed work.

Plans and specifications may be seen and other necessary information obtained on application to Isaac Morley, Secretary and Engineer of the Commissioners.

THOS. M. HOWE,
CHAS. J. CLARKE,
ISAAC JONES,
SAMUEL MARTIN,
CHRISTOPHER ZUG,
Fifth Avenue Commissioners.
JANUARY, 22, 1873. ja22:g54

PROCTER & GAMBLE'S
MOTTLED GERMAN SOAP
is made from the best materials, and will not waste. Sold at price of ordinary Soap. Grocers have it. J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
ja1 Wholesale Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARRIS & EWING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 341 Liberty St., cor. of 10th,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HENRY EPPING. W. H. CARPENTER. E. J. WARING.
KEYSTONE STEAM PUMP,
Epping, Carpenter & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS,
Corner Penn and 32d Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN DAVIS,
Wholesale and Retail Manufacturer of
TRUNKS,
Ladies' Satchels, &c.
304 SMITHFIELD ST., near Liberty,
au3:w13 PITTSBURGH, PA.

$5 TO $10 A MONTH
WILL BUY A FINE
American Watch
At the Jewelry Store of
JOHN MITSCH,
92 Ohio Street, Allegheny.
ja8

JOS. C. BAILIFF....THOS. BROWN
Bailiff & Brown,
PLUMBERS,
Gas and Steam Pipe Fitters,
NO. 55 FEDERAL STREET,
TTHS ALLEGHENY, PA.

J. N. DRYDEN & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING,
Office and Fancy
FURNITURE.
No. 181 Federal Street, Allegheny.
SPRING BOTTOMS AND MATRESSES constantly on hand and made to order.
Repairing promptly attended to.

JAMES W. PEMBROKE,
WATCHMAKER,
(Late with J. B. McFadden & Co.)
No. 40 Sixth Street,
CORNER OF PENN.
Marine and Pocket Chronometers, Fine Watches and Clocks Repaired and Adjusted.
A specialty made of adjusting new work.

T. & J. T. McCANCE,
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NEW FALL STOCK
Just received for the custom trade. Owing to increased facility in the cutting department, we hope to fill orders with promptness and satisfaction to our patrons.
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MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS
Mosquito Bars,
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No. 100 THIRD AVENUE,
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AIKEN'S
Perfect fitting
SHIRTS
Directions for self-measurement on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.
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MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
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It may be gratifying to our friends and patrons, as well as the public at large, to know that Mr. C. A. Muhlanbring, an experienced Cutter and Superintendent of the establishment, after an absence of a week, has returned, bringing with him a new and beautiful assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS chosen from the largest and most fashionable emporiums of New York.

BUCKEYE STEAM PUMPS,
Power Pumps,
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For Railroads, Steamboats, Paper Mills, Distilleries, Breweries, Iron Furnaces, Rolling Mills, &c.,
Tate, Munden & Tate,
AGENTS FOR
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Everlasting Bouquet,
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Sold at the price asked for the counterfeit article—$1 per bottle, by
SIMON JOHNSTON,
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FLANNELS, YARNS
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The attention of JOBBERS is directed to our large assortment, consisting of a great variety of Styles of our well-known
Flannels, Yarns and Jeans,
At prices which cannot fail to be satisfactory. The trade will find it to their advantage to examine our stock and prices.
S. Bradley & Sons,
WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS
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GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS
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Breech-loading Shot Guns, $45 to $300.
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Sign of the Big Gun,
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OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses Paid since 1829, nearly $7,000,000
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